NOTE ON EMIGRATION

FROM

INDIA TO TRINIDAD.

BY

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LATELY ON SPECIAL DUTY IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN COLONIES AND THE NETHERLANDS.

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TRINIDAD.

Trinidad a field for Emigration, by H. J. Clark.

TRINIDAD, the most southern ot the chain of islands separating the Atlantic Ocean from the Caribbean Sea, is situated to the eastward of Venezuela, between 10°3′ and 10°50′ north latitude and 61°39′ and 62° of west longitude from Greenwich. The greatest length of the island from north to south is 50 miles; the average length 48 miles; its greatest breadth is 65 miles, but its average breadth is only 35 miles. The superficial area is estimated at 1,754½ square miles or 1,122,880 acres, or about the size of an English county—for example, Lancashire—of which about 150,000 acres are considered suitable for sugar, 240,000 for cacao, and 200,000 for rice, "ground provisions," &c.

Guppy, 1891.

This estimate leaves 500,000 acres unaccounted for, some part of which is occupied by towns and villages or may be utilized for pasture, but a large portion of it is uncultivable.

Guppy, 1891, paragraph 6.

The alienated acreage is about 394,000 acres, but we have no details of the extent in each crop. Roughly speaking, it may be said that there are 60,000 acres cultivated in each of the two staples, sugar and cocoa, but that in cocoa is increasing rapidly.

The general physical aspect of Trinidad is that common to many of these islands: high hills, precipitous near the summit, and covered with dense vegetation form the ridge or watershed, from which descend to the fertile and cultivated plains below many a ravine and gorge or quiet valley of singular beauty. Three ranges of these hills divide the island into two great valleys, running almost due east and west. The valleys and plains are watered and drained by rivers fed by innumerable small mountain streams, to which they owe so much of their richness and fertility and never-fading verdure and beauty. Columbus, in relating his great discovery to Ferdinand and Isabella, dwells on "the stately groves of palm trees and luxuriant forests which sweep down to the seaside, with fountains and running streams beneath the shade," and "the softness and purity of the climate and the verdure and freshness of the country."

Many traces still remain of the occupation by the Spaniards, which was so unfortunate that in 1773 there were only 162 male adults, exclusive of slaves and Indians, and the total revenue of the colony fell to less than £48.

During the French Revolution, owing to the flight of French families from St. Domingo and elsewhere, Trinidad, though still a Spanish possession, became virtually French in population, which by their turbulence, excitement and violent political opinions at the cession to the British by the treaty of Amiens, gave much trouble to the first Governor, Sir Thomas Picton.

The population of the colony when he assumed the Government in 1797 was 17,643. When he left in 1803 it had increased to 29,154, while the export of sugar had increased from 26,728 cwts. in 1799 to 142,982 cwts. in 1803. The history of the island since that time is one of progress and prosperity which must be inseparably connected with the names of Sir Ralph Woodford (1813—1829), Lord Harris (1846—1854), Sir Arthur Gordon (1866—1870), and Sir William Robinson (1885—1891). Sir Ralph Woodford's reign was long previous to the introduction of immigration, but he is still held in admiring remembrance for the many improvements he effected. Coming to later times, Lord Harris stands Saul-like above the Governors of that generation. He overcame the obstacles to immigration from India, rescued the immigrants already introduced from destitution, vagabondage, and misery, and gave them prosperous contentment. He instituted those laws by which the East Indians have since been so beneficially governed. He divided the island into wards and appointed wardens, so that the condition of the immigrants and other inhabitants might be intimately known and directed and the people prepared for the exercise of

municipal privileges. He made strenuous efforts to suppress the evil of "squatting" or the destructive occupation of new land by wandering immigrants and Creoles without claim, who cut the timber, exhausted the soil, and moved on like a blight to a fresh place. A most important measure introduced by Lord Harris was his system of primary education, which has now so extended that schools for East Indian and Creole children are to be found in almost every village and large estate.

"The high position he held, as a peer of the realm, afforded him opportunities, which a man in a less exalted position could not have, of serving the interests of the colony. Lord Harris, in his despatches to Lord Grey, appears as an independent character and an unprejudiced man, always ready to plead the cause of the much-abused colonists; he resolutely and candidly exposed the difficulties resulting, not only from the depressed condition of the market and the poverty of the people, but mainly from the wandering dispositions of the emancipated class."

"Lord Harris clearly perceived the dangers of the situation, but knew where to look for a remedy; that remedy he found in Asiatic immigration, which to all unprejudiced minds appeared as the only means of relieving the colony. He unhesitatingly set to work, and did not rest satisfied till, by dint of perseverance, he succeeded in removing all objections, and in conciliating the Colonial Office to our system of immigration. The first essays were not very encouraging, not through his fault surely, since he perseveringly insisted on the necessity of a serious control and the adoption of stringent regulations. 'My desire,' said Lord Harris, 'has been impartially to study the interests of both parties, at the same time never to lose sight of the fact that the coolies are placed here under peculiar circumstances, as utter strangers in a foreign land, and therefore requiring the zealous and increasing care of the Government; that they are also far from being the best class of the Indian labouring population; are naturally dissolute and depraved in their habits if left to themselves, and much inclined to fall into habits of drinking and of wandering idle about the country, and therefore require also the close supervision of Government.' The Governor deserved to succeed, and he did succed."

Sir Arthur Gordon made further improvements in and largely extended the system of public education commenced by Lord Harris; but perhaps what this energetic Governor will best be remembered for in this island is the encouragement and regulation of the sale of Crown lands, which had previous to his administration been almost entirely neglected. To Sir Arthur Gordon is due the credit of having remedied this state of affairs. He reduced the price of Crown lands, encouraged people, specially squatters, to purchase and settle, and at the same time put down squatting with a firm hand. How greatly the system he introduced has prospered is sufficiently illistrated by the fact that at the present day Indian immigrants alone own or occupy 35,844 acres of land besides 2,026 lots and 2,480 houses. This is of course entirely independent of estates. A lot is a piece of land sufficient to build a house on with a piece of garden land attached. The area of a lot is often about 45 feet by 150 feet. The Crown lands, however, alienated by Sir Arthur Gordon were not at first occupied by immigrants, who at that time were almost entirely employed in the cultivation of sugar, but by Spanish in the district of Montserrat, who were anxious to retain their holdings. In this work Sir Arthur Gordon was most ably seconded by Mr. Robert Mitchell, now Emigration Agent for British Guiana, who was appointed Commissioner and Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands, an arrangement described by Comte de Vertueil as especially felicitous. Sir Arthur Gordon also consolidated into one ordinance the immigration ordinances up to that time, and passed an ordinance enabling aliens, such as Indian immigrants, to obtain the privileges of British-born subjects in the island.

Agricultural Record, special number, 1890.

When Sir W. Robinson arrived in the island the sugar industry and all the immense interests involved in it were prostrate from the effects of the sugar crisis, and there was a general agricultural and commercial depression, which was felt in every branch of business connected with the colony and by all classes, including the cooly population. The Chairman of the West India Committee, the representative body of the sugar industry in the

West Indies, and the owners of a large proportion of the finest estates, speaking of this time says:—"The period since 1884 has no doubt been a trying one for all the West Indian colonies. In that year it was a question for many sugar planters in Trinidad whether they should continue cultivation or not." This would have of course involved the throwing out of work of the large bodies of cooly immigrants employed on their estates, and indeed many of the free coolies, owing to the reduction of work and the little money to be earned at this period, left the estates and sought employment elsewhere.

West India Committee to Colonial Office, 19th May 1890.

It was in a large measure owing to Sir W. Robinson's great administrative ability and the deep interest taken in everything calculated to develope and increase the many and varied resources of the colony that this gloomy period has been successfully tided over. The cacao exports have been largely increased and the cultivation of rice, corn, coconuts, and ground provisions has found profitable employment for a large number of Indian coolies, while "better cultivation, greater economy, and more advanced appliances in the manufacture have," as remarked by the Chairman of the West India Committee, "preserved the sugar industry from succumbing during the long period of low prices."

From COUNT DE VERTEUIL'S *History of Trinidad.*

2. *History of immigration.*—Immediately after emancipation, so pressing had become the demand for agricultural labourers, in consequence of our scanty population and the preposterously high wages demanded for field labour—so palpable, so imminent had become the danger of ruin—that it was at once and almost instinctively resolved to call in immigrants by every mode of inducement. Labourers from the neighbouring colonies, attracted hither by the prospect of higher wages, began to immigrate to the island at their own cost. It was soon discovered that a regular current of immigration would set in if sufficient encouragement were afforded. The planters at once manifested their readiness to advance the passage-money, provided the immigrants would engage their services as a compensation.

On the other hand, a bounty was offered to those captains of small trading vessels who would introduce them, on condition they would use their influence to secure the services of the immigrants to the party paying the bounty. Several planters, themselves owners of vessels, despatched them to Grenada, St. Christopher, or Nevis, to bring over labourers for the crop season, and on many occasions undertook to send them back to their native island after their term of service. Moreover, money was invariably advanced to the immigrants, on the pretext that they required articles of food or clothing. But as there was no legal provision specifying the conditions of contract, or binding the immigrants and employer to their observance, many of the immigrants actually left, or were enticed to leave, the estates to which they were attached, the planters who had paid for their passage and made advances thus losing a part, or even the whole, of the money advanced. The planters had thus amply proved their readiness and determination to help themselves; but so defective was the system adopted that they were compelled to desist. The Legislative Council was, under the circumstances, induced to make the introduction of labourers a public enterprise; and a "regular trade in immigrants" was established between Trinidad and the neighbouring islands, but especially with Grenada, Nevis, Montserrat, and St. Christopher. The captains who introduced them being entitled to a bounty, managed to bring over as many as possible; and, in order to keep up the trade, they would take back the very same people for whom they had received a premium on some former voyage, in order to have the opportunity of re-introducing them a second, or even a third and fourth time, thus converting the same individuals into an *ad libitum* bounty. This discreditable practice was carried on until, being discovered, the bounty system was discontinued. Thus ended the ill-contrived and injudiciously-managed intercolonial immigration.

The demand for labour, however, was still pressing. Immigrants came from Havre, Madeira, and the United States. Those from France were engaged either as house-servants or field-labourers. The former, after their term of service had expired, preferred a livelihood as shopkeepers, carters, or petty traffickers; only a very few succeeded. The latter were carried off by fever. The immigrants from the States did not succeed any better, inasmuch as being generally carpenters, bricklayers, &c., they had to compete with the same class of tradesmen, already too numerous in the colony. Immigrants from Madeira were more successful. The two sources, however, from which we have received the largest accession of labourers are Africa and Hindustan.

The Home Government having decided that the Africans liberated from the captured slavers would be sent to the West India colonies, Trinidad received a good share. A few hundred voluntary immigrants also came from the Kroo coast. It soon, however, became evident that we could not depend for any length of time on a supply of labourers from this source; and it was decided to follow the example of Mauritius, and to introduce coolies from Hindustan. Accordingly the *Fatel Rosack* left Calcutta with a first cargo of coolies, and anchored in the harbour on the 30th May, 1845. The pressure must have been great indeed to compel the colonists to seek labour from the far East; and such a determination

certainly argues much in favour of their energy. Other vessels followed in regular succession; and in May, 1848, 5,162 immigrants from India had been landed in the island. The two or three first draughts answered the expectations which had been formed; but the others did not. They had not been judiciously selected. Their introduction was a mere experiment, and as such surrounded with many difficulties. Again, the coolies were perfect strangers in the island, and the relations in which they were placed with regard to the emancipated blacks quite novel. But no class of labourers has given more satisfaction than those subsequently introduced under a well-regulated system of immigration. The manner of dealing with that class of immigrants is now regulated by law, and in several respects very different from what it was at the commencement; added to which, their own country-people are here to advise, and to initiate them in the customs and occupations of the inhabitants; in fact, they are much less hampered in their habits and their own peculiar ideas. They, in consequence, work more successfully, because they fully understand their duties and their rights. When the coolies were first introduced it was found advisable to appoint a special Magistrate for their protection. Major Fagan, who was acquainted with the language and customs of the people of India, was selected for the post. When the Major arrived in Trinidad only a few inoperative regulations existed concerning immigrants of all classes; and it was consequent to that want of proper regulations that so much suffering was undergone by "those unfortunate people, in the shape of disease, starvation, and ultimate death," as expressed by Mr. Montgomery Martin; but not because, as stated by him, "the treatment of immigrants generally, and especially of the East Indian coolies, had been most discreditable." This will become apparent on perusal of Lord Harris's despatches.

The Africans liberated from slavers had been appointed to the planters under certain conditions, viz., that they should work for a stated number of hours every day, on being provided with lodging, food, clothing, and medical attendance. They, however, did not consider themselves as party to the contract- the obligations of which they did not understand—and determinedly refused to work, and absconded into the woods, prowling about in the neighbourhood of plantations, on which they ventured, at night, for plunder. Others attempted to retrace their steps to their country, as they imagined, by travelling eastward. Not only did they avoid inhabited localities, but when they did encounter any of the inhabitants, being ignorant of the language spoken in the island, they could neither understand them nor make themselves understood. The coolies, who had been landed in the interval, soon availed themselves of the bad example set to them, and of the laxity of the law. The contracts made were broken, first by the indentured labourer, and most willingly afterwards by their employers, who could in no wise consider themselves bound when the immigrant had freed himself from all obligations. Lord Harris having fully treated this subject in his correspondence with Lord Grey, I prefer giving his opinions in his own words to offering mine on the matter:—

"My desire has been impartially to study the interest of both parties, at the same time never to lose sight of the fact that the coolies were placed here under peculiar circumstances, as utter strangers in a foreign land, and therefore requiring the zealous and increasing care of Government; that they are also far from being the best class of the Indian labouring population, are naturally dissolute and depraved in their habits if left to themselves, and much inclined to fall into habits of drinking and of wandering idly about the country, and therefore require the close supervision of Government, in order to correct, if possible—but, at all events, to prevent—any evident cases of vagabondage and licentiousness."—(*Lord Harris to Mr. Gladstone, July* 1846.)

"After having given my best consideration to the subject, it appears to me that, in the first place, the immigrants must pass through an initiatory process; they are not, neither Africans nor coolies, fit to be placed in a position which the labourers of civilised countries may at once occupy. They must be treated like children—and wayward ones, too—the former, from the utterly savage state in which they arrive; the latter, from their habits and religion."—(*Lord Harris to Earl Grey*, 1848.)

Lord Harris, therefore, had, with the aid of Major Fagan, the Coolie Magistrate, prepared a Code of Regulations, which was published in 1846. A great outcry was raised here and in Great Britain against these Regulations, some of which, on the assumption of his Lordship himself, were "stringent." These Regulations were disallowed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Grey, not only because, in his Lordship's opinion, "they had no legal validity," but also on the strong and not very judicious representations of the Anti-Slavery Society, so that the system of *laissez aller* was once more preferred to a more restrictive, but surely—as proved by the result—a more beneficial and more humane policy. However, certain heads were at the same time sent out by Lord Grey, which were digested into an Ordinance for the encouragement of immigration, and made law in 1847.

With reference to the withdrawal of the Regulations prepared by Major Fagan, Lord Harris observes:—"Your Lordship will remember that the withdrawal of some rules which I had established respecting the management of the coolies was required by despatch dated 16th September, 1846, and they were accordingly cancelled on the 17th October following.

"Doubtless there were numerous faults in these rules. From the circumstances of the case, they had been drawn up at a very short notice; but all will allow, who had the opportunity of judging, that, during their operation, the coolies were well clothed, healthy, generally contented, and improving daily in habits of industry.

"On the withdrawal of those rules, they returned to the habits which are natural to them: they left the estates, and were to be seen wandering about in the country in bands,

and by the time that the Immigration Ordinance came into force, but few were remaining on the properties on which they had been generally located."

As to the Ordinance of 1847, Lord Harris states:—"I cannot say that the Ordinance No. 9 of 1847, for the encouragement of immigration, has succeeded to my satisfaction. The cause of its failure I attribute partly to the very depressed circumstances of the planters at the time of its being brought into force, and the general conviction that the coolies would not remain on the estates, consequently inducing a small demand for the coolies, and partly to its want of adaptation to the localities, and the population with which it was intended to deal.

"Many of the coolies left the estates within a week of entering into contract, but no pains were taken to give the Government any information of it. Want of means was one cause why contracts were not generally entered into by the planters.

"But there was also a general feeling that the provisions of the Ordinance were not sufficiently stringent to warrant their advancing the sum required. That such has turned out to be the case there can be no doubt. I shall proceed to explain why it appears to me that it was likely to happen.

"On entering into contract, the coolies were liable, on breaking their engagements, to certain penalties. In order to enforce these it was necessary, first, that the delinquents should be caught, and then brought before a justice of the peace Now, the great difficulty is, in this country, to get such penalties at all to bear upon the delinquents.

"The result has been that I know only of one instance in which the proprietor has attempted to recover the coolies.

"The consequence of their readoption of their wandering habits has been most distressing. I was induced, from numbers being found destitute, sick, and starving in the roads, to establish two hospitals for their reception."—(*Lord Harris, February*, 1848).

In these words and observations of Lord Harris we have the proof that it was not the fault of the planters if the first attempts at establishing and regulating a fair system of assisted immigration remained ineffectual. In this opinion Earl Grey seems to have concurred, for he says in his despatches to the Governor of Trinidad:—

"It is possible, indeed, that the Code of Coolie Regulations proposed by you might have been more successful than Ordinance No. 9 of 1847; and the primary objections that I took to it, namely, that it had no legal validity, might have been obviated by the enactment of an ordinance. Such rules could not be enforced without a violation of the principles on which free labour is ordinarily regulated, nor without running the risk of great abuses. It is possible that the abuses would have occurred but seldom, and that they would have been a far less evil than the vice and suffering on the part of the coolies, to which their unrestrained condition has given birth; but we have to bear in mind the sentiments to which the exposure of even one gross example of abuse might give occasion here, and the obstruction to all immigration, which might be the consequence, not only in Trinidad, but throughout the sugar colonies; and I doubt not that your Lordship will perceive the serious difficulties under which we labour in the treatment of immigrants belonging to savage or half-civilised races, whose unfitness for unrestrained liberty is not generally understood or acknowledged in this country."—(*Earl Grey to Lord Harris*, 15th *April*, 1848).

Earl Grey writes again:—"It is exceedingly painful to me to learn that the Immigration Ordinance, though seconded by your Lordship's zealous efforts, and by the order for the prevention of vagrancy, passed by Her Majesty in Council on the 7th of September, 1838, and the proclamation for the prevention of squatting, issued by you on 22nd June, 1847, has been ineffectual, and has not succeeded in preventing the coolies from falling into fatal and dissolute ways of life; so that great numbers of them have ended by dying in the public hospitals, and not a few by the waysides and in the woods."—(*Earl Grey to Lord Harris*, 15*th April*, 1848.)

The Immigration Ordinance of 1849 has been since amended on several occasions, and, though still amendable in some minor points, may be said to afford full protection and to give satisfaction to the immigrants. I daresay that under the operation of the present ordinance the immigrants are "healthy, well-clothed, contented, and improving in habits of industry."

The cooly on his arrival is to undergo the ordeal of acclimatisation. Those who are weak, or belong to the inferior castes, may suffer from the change; but those who are of good constitution, and disposed to toil, soon become inured, and work readily. Anemia and ulcers are their prevalent ailments; and these complaints are generally the result of improper food and filthy habits, seldom of protracted fevers. The mortality of cooly children is less than of Creoles. Few coolies have adopted the costume or mode of living of the country. They are, however, generally clean, and their dresses made of good materials—very different, in this respect, from their newly-arrived countrymen. How different, again, the low obsequiousness of the recently-landed Hindoo from the manly deportment of his compatriot after a few years' residence in the colony. Those who are ragged and filthy may be pronounced at once to be worthless fellows. That they are not overworked is proved by the fact that many re-engage for one year's further industrial residence on receiving a bounty of ten dollars; that they are contented is proved by their disposition to remain in the colony after they have completed their term of industrial residence. Many are shopkeepers, and a still larger number are licensed to sell spirits and other drinks. Others go about in the rural districts buying fruits and provisions, which they afterwards retail in towns and villages. Not a few have become landowners by purchase or by grants from the Crown. Let me reiterate, therefore, that cooly immigration, properly conducted, may yet aid in saving such of the West

India colonies as have fertile lands; nay, may be the foundation, in this Archipelago, of industrious, peaceful, and happy communities.

I am aware that paid immigration is denounced by some persons as an artificial system, which, as such, should be discontinued. Undoubtedly paid immigration is an artificial means of supplying labour where population is scarce, but recourse has always been had to that system with a view to developing the resources of a new country.

Paid immigration has been set on foot, and is continued to the present day, mainly with the object of averting complete ruin. "There can be no doubt," said Lord Harris, "that the prosperity, nay, the existence, of these colonies, depends on a cheap and steady supply of labour; the favourable solution of free against slave labour must depend on it; every means ought to be tried, more especially on the part of the mother country, to obtain it on as cheap terms as possible." There is this fact—the only sugar colonies of Great Britain that are still extant, as such, are Barbadoes, Mauritius, Demerara, and Trinidad—Barbadoes, on account of its large native labouring population; Mauritius, Demerara, and Trinidad, thanks to Indian immigration.

To keep up the production of our staple articles, to increase them, we must keep up a regular influx of labourers; we should even increase their number. If, therefore, the British Government considers it worth while to retain its colonies in this part of the world, as useful dependencies, it should not hesitate to foster immigration.

3. *Importation and allotment.*—The position of the immigrant, as a labourer, has somewhat altered of late years, and all in the direction of settlement and colonization rather than of permanent labour on estates.

Previous to the sugar crisis of 1884, the number of Indians in the island was much smaller than it now is, and nearly all of them, both indentured and free, worked on sugar estates, nor even when "free" and uncontrolled did they attempt to any extent to seek out new lines of life for themselves. The wages of old and experienced coolies were extremely high, and there was no temptation for them to wander to the then uncleared forest and hills.

After the crisis above referred to there was a very material change; the price of sugar had fallen greatly, the confidence of capitalists and of the investing public had been rudely shaken, and with proprietors who had mostly lived up to their income, and with an industry which was very generally conducted on a system of credits on prospective crops rather than with any reserve fund to meet emergencies, planters found themselves with the chances of obtaining money to carry out the immediate wants of cultivation seriously embarrassed. Under these circumstances, it was evident that economies must be effected on the spot, and the cost of labour was one of the points to which attention was naturally directed. This was no new thing, and had long ago been noticed by Lord Harris, who observed:—"During the last two years, great exertions have been used by sugar growers here to lower the cost of production through a diminished rate of wages, and by getting more labour performed; this has caused dissatisfaction among the labourers and increased their migratory and idle inclinations."—(*Lord Harris to Earl Grey*, 1846).

Meetings of planters were held, and resolutions were passed with the object of reducing the price of labour of all classes, other than indentured labour, especially that of the higher skilled labour, much of which was done by Creoles, such as carpenters', blacksmiths', masons', wheelwrights', coopers', saddlers', work; also the labour on the estate which was sometimes done by contract, such as banking, and generally all work done by Creoles and free coolies, both resident on the estates and living outside. Many of these Creoles and free coolies had been in the habit of earning, by doing one or more tasks, 45, 50, or even 60 cents a day, or much the same rates which the newly-freed slaves demanded of their masters immediately after the emancipation. Many of these slaves soon after obtaining their liberty, left their master's property and began to erect small cottages on occupied lands, or in smaller lots purchased by themselves; the majority, however, continued to live on the estates, actually occupying houses and lands free from all rent, and yet exacting from their masters whatever wages they thought proper, the greater number of them receiving from 40 to 50 cents (1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.*) per measured task of field work.

It was hoped by united action on the part of employers that these excessive rates might be reduced to something the same as that given to Indian labourers, viz., 25 cents a task. To this end one of the amendments proposed was that the price for outside labour be reduced to uniform rates of 25 cents a task. This amendment was not adopted, but resolutions in the same direction

Count de Verteuil History of Trinidad, p. 16.

were passed with the object of reducing the price of the more highly paid. tasks to that paid for weeding and similarily low priced work, and of effecting other small economies; one was, that only one task per day should be allowed There was considerable difference of opinion as to which plan was the most advisable, either to reduce the price paid for the task or to increase the task itself. Some thought one way and some the other, but the reduction in price was finally adopted. These meetings, however, did not immediately improve matters or lead to any marked result in the direction desired, and planters found that during a press of work they had to employ labour at whatever price they could get it.

One result, however, was obtained which I think the planters could not have anticipated, and that was the gradual secession from the estate of a considerable portion of free labour, both resident and outside. For many years tracts of waste Crown lands had been given to old immigrants in lieu of free return passage to India, but owing to the poorness of the land selected, difficulties of communications, and want of organization, these lands had not been much appreciated, and in many cases had been abandoned, the immigrants preferring to buy land like other people in places chosen by themselves rather than settle on "nigger lands," as they were called. The small numbers of these settlers had not seriously affected the supply of free labour to the sugar estates, but during the depression in sugar following the crisis when, as stated by the West India Committee, it was a question for many planters whether sugar cultivation should be continued or not, and when the importance of other industries for the support of the population was naturally felt, the number of immigrants seeking employment in other directions was very largely increased. It was at this critical time under His Excellency the Governor Sir W. Robinson was exercised that wise forethought which showed itself in developing with equal favour all the agricultural resources of the island in opening up the uncultivated lands to other industries and minor cultivation which have since prospered so greatly. New facilities were given to the buying and holding of Crown lands in places the choice of which was left to the purchaser. The extension of roads not only gave lucrative employment, but introduced the immigrants to parts of the island remote from the sugar estates. Numbers of them settled in various directions and grew large quantities of ground provisions, which they sold, often at a considerable distance, and the food of the coolies, which had hitherto been almost entirely imported rice, was henceforward largely supplemented by yams, tannias, cassava, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and other local products, the cultivation of which had previously been hardly attempted by them. New Indian settlements sprung up in many directions, some of which flourished and others were after a trial abandoned as unsuitable. The cocoa planters, too, were not slow to take advantage of the reduction in prices among the free labourers in sugar estates, and sent their headmen, who returned with some of the best labourers of the estates, and these, when they saw the comparative ease of the work on a cocoa estate, the opportunities they had for growing vegetables, and "ground provisions" as they are called here, the proportion of work done in the shade or in houses, as compared with cane-cultivating and sugar-making, and the higher prices given for labour, went to the free labourers on the sugar estates and took away with them many of their friends and relations.

In these ways the sugar estates lost much of their best free labour, which has never returned to them. I do not say all lost labour, for I know of sugar estates the whole of the work of which is done by resident labour and where very few of the indentured immigrants leave the estates on becoming free; but these are comparatively few, and most of the sugar estates lost a considerable number. About this time too began, or at all events considerably increased, the number of the free immigrants who took to living by carting on the roads, by which a considerable portion of the produce of the island is transported, notwithstanding in some parts the attractions of the railway. These are included under the heading "Openings in life" which present themselves to the free immigrants, as also the Indian grasscutters and milkmen who supply in a great measure the whole of the Port-of-Spain with fodder and milk, and the numerous other lucrative and congenial employments which prosper in the hands of the more hardy and intelligent free immigrants. No

matter what the inducements and attractions offered for settlement, there is a considerable number of immigrants who, not so enterprising as their neighbours, prefer the certainty of moderate work and wages and the advantages of civilized life, the nearness of communities of their fellow countrymen and of the villages and markets, the house shelter so easily obtained, to the at first arduous labour and loneliness of clearing land, however productive and remunerative it may afterwards prove. There is also a prevalent idea, which I have no doubt is correct, that these places are more feverish and unhealthy than the open plains, and I have even heard the nearness of hospitals quoted as one of the advantages of village life and work on the estates. The average cooly is a very dependent animal, and as long as he can get a sufficiency of food and the small comforts he has been accustomed to, he does not trouble himself about external possibilities. A great number of the more independent free immigrants own patches of land in the hills or elsewhere, which they cultivate with great assiduity, and give the balance of their working time to the estates, both sugar and cocoa. Thus non-resident free immigrants, and in some cases even resident immigrants, when they have an indulgant master, will spend perhaps a couple of days in cultivating their own ground, and will then return and work two or three days on the estate and "sit down," or perhaps work the rest of the week. Many successful managers anticipate the desire for independent cultivation, and give dwellings and land free from charge on the unused or uncleared parts of the estate, and thus retain their labour.

Since the crisis of which I have spoken, the number of Indian labourers in the island has increased enormously, both by the annual introduction of new immigrants and by birth among those settled in the island; but there has by no means been a corresponding increase in the amount of sugar under cultivation, and indeed with foreign competition, low prices of sugar and an uncertain future, many of the smaller estates have fallen out of cultivation altogether. The natural result of this great increase of the immigrant population has been to reduce the price of outside and free labour on the sugar estates, especially of the higher forms of skilled labour, and the substitution of the docile and tractable cooly for the lazy and untrustworthy Creole.

It was formerly supposed that the Asiatic with his light frame and tenuity of muscle was incapable of satisfactorily performing the more severe forms of labour connected with the cutting and transport of canes and their manipulation in the mill, and it takes him some time to learn the use of the cutlass, the fork, the shovel, and the other agricultural implements, but he has gradually ousted the Creole from most of this work, and it is not uncommon to see the whole of the work of the mill, with the exception of driving the larger engines, done by coolies; and many cooly women work alongside the men and do full tasks in heavy work, such as loading canes in carts and trucks. Now that the planter fully recognizes that all work can be done by Asiatics if properly trained, it appears to me that if the Indian population continues to augment in the way it has hitherto done, the apathetic negro Creole, if he does not bestir himself, stands the chance of disappearing from the labour field altogether. Some work, such as draining, is still generally reserved for him, and there are a great number of them employed in various occupations on the estates. As showing the balance between labour supply and demand on sugar estates at the time of my visit, owing to the exceptional dryness there was little weeding to be done, either on the estates or the cooly's own land, and on many large estates there was considerable difficulty found in providing all the indentured immigrants with the five tasks a week prescribed by the orders, and I heard of one or two instances where bodies of free immigrants have asked for work on estates, and have accepted 20 cents a day. This I take it was due to the abnormality of the season, but still it shows that out of crop there is no great scarcity of labour.

It is very different during the manufacturing season when every available hand is pressed into the work which is continued for 14 or 15 hours a day at enhanced wages; but this only continues for a portion of the year, and in calculating the amount of labour required for a whole year, the diminished requirements of the slack season must be taken into account. The question is one of difficulty in the slack season, as the planter is bound to provide the indentured immigrants with five tasks a week. On the other hand, if he does not

give his resident free labourers sufficient work, they will soon seek more lucrative fields of labour, and this is a thing to be avoided at all costs, as his old coolies are his best workmen. Of the two seasons, the cooly much prefers the manufacture season and work in the mill buildings, even although it is much more severe: there is plenty of money to be earned and many little perquisites to be picked up. It is a time of full work and full wages, and he has nothing to do on his own land, and much of free labour is available. The agreement made with the immigrants in India says that they can either work 9 hours a day for 25 cents a day or by task, the price of which is fixed by the rate paid to free coolies resident on the estate or in the neighbourhood; the minimum price per task being 25 cents. As a matter of fact, nine-tenths of the work on estates is done by task, as being more profitable both for immigrants and employer—for the immigrant, because he can, by working diligently, finish his task in less than 9 hours; and for the employer, because the labourer will do a great deal more, paid by the piece than if he has merely to work or pretend to work for a certain time. It also affords the employer the chance of exacting a fixed amount of work of a quality of which he is the appraiser. Thus a measured piece of ground is given to the cooly and he is told to weed or fork a certain number of rods or lengths of 10 feet by the breadth of the bed per day. If, in the opinion of the overseer, this amount has not been done, or has not been properly done, the immigrant gets only a portion of the price of the task. In most cases he is given the chance of finishing the task the next day, and in that case he may do 1½ or 2 tasks on that day for which he is paid the full price. In other cases the overseer gives the unfinished task to another man to do, who is paid the whole or part of the price of the task, and the original labourer gets nothing, or only part of the price of a task for that day. On some estates, though comparatively few, the owner, if he is dissatisfied with the task, as a punishment to the labourer puts a cross instead of the price of a task for that day; this means that the labourer will get nothing for that day. On other estates the space for the price of the task done is simply left blank, and there is absolutely nothing in the pay list to show whether the immigrant worked on that day, or whether he was absent or in hospital, or what happened to him, as a reason for his receiving no pay. The most equitable arrangement, and one which is adopted by the most conscientious managers, is to give the new man, to whom the unfinished task is transferred, a slip of paper, on which is written the value of the portion of the task done by him and the name of the labourer for whom he has done it, at the pay table. The original labourer is paid the full price of the task, but the owner of the slip of paper presents it after the manner of an I. O. U., and the 10 or 15 cents it represents is handed to him out of the price paid for the task.

In this way the overseer becomes the judge of the price to be paid for the labour done—section 21 of Immigrant Ordinance of 1873, paragraph 24—and I must say that he usually exercises that power in a way which is acknowledged to be entirely just by the immigrants. Women, boys and weakly men are given permanently some sum less than 25 cents per task, because it has been decided that they are unable to do a full task. With this arrangement they are perfectly satisfied, for they know very well that the money they get is full value for the work they do. This is in accordance with section 13 of Immigration Ordinance of 1875. The terms of agreement made in India with the emigrant state that adults over 10 years of age shall get the wages of adults; nothing is mentioned about women or weakly men, or boys and girls who cannot do a full task, getting less; but it is evident that a boy or girl of 11 years of age cannot do the task of a full-grown man, nor would they be able to do so until at least 16 years of age, and in practice boys and girls between 10 and 16 are put to light tasks, and earn from 12 to 20 cents a day. This fixing of the age of adults at 10 years of age works hardly in another matter which should more properly be considered under the head of return passage. The terms of agreement made with the emigrant in India state that after ten years' residence he "together with his family" will be entitled to a return passage at the expense of the Trinidad Government, and section 21 of Immigration Ordinance of 1870 provides for the return to India with their parents, of children born before reaching the colony. If parents wish their colony-born children to return with them, they must pay for their return passages. Some limit must be fixed, or the grown up and married

children would claim back passages for themselves and family. Fifty-three childen over 10 years of age paid passages during 1884 to 1890 inclusive. As regards the amount of work allotted to the immigrants as a daily task, it would appear from sections 13 and 14 of Immigration Ordinance 9 of 1875, that in the field a task is supposed to be what an immigrant is physically capable of doing within 7½ hours, and in the mills or buildings what can be done within 15 hours. The ground to be covered in the one case, or the material handled in the other, is determined by what is done by free immigrants resident on the estate or in the neighbourhood. Comparing the task now required with that formerly done 10 or 15 years ago, the general impression is that tasks in the field are somewhat heavier than they were, and more is required from the labourers, not in the ground to be covered by a task, which is very much the same as it ever was, but in the better quality of the work demanded.

Count de Verteuil says, speaking of the period immediately after the abolition of slavery:—"In few cases only did an able-bodied labourer take more than four hours to perform the allotment, some of them perfecting 2 to 2½ tasks per day."

Ten years ago it was a common thing for a man to do 1½ or 2 tasks in a day; now that is almost entirely stopped. It was found that a man to earn more wages would hurry over and scamp his work. Owing to the then greater scarcity of free labour and the competition among employers to secure it, this unsatisfactory work had to be accepted; but that is altered now. And it is very rarely that a man can do more than one task in a day, nor would he in most cases be allowed to do so. A task is now a very fair day's work to the average man. I am told that ten years ago nearly all labourers in the field had finished their tasks by 11 or 12 o'clock; now, I think, 1 or 1-30 P.M. would be nearer the mark, but he must be a bad worker who would not have finished by 2 P.M. On sugar estates during crop time the task in the mills and buildings often takes 14 or 15 hours; in the larger factories and usines there are 12 hours' spells, and the work is carried on night and day—section 14. The cooly likes this work, and prefers it to any other; for although the hours are long, yet the pay is good, and he is treated liberally in other ways.

Notwithstanding the difficulty of finding work in sufficient quantity during the slack season for both indentured and free immigrants, the planters still demand more labour, and would like to see larger importations of immigrants from India. It is evident that unless sugar can be made at a much less cost than at present, the more labour is imported and the greater the proportion of the labouring classes in the island, the cheaper will the price of labour become, first, of the free and outside labourer, including Creoles and Indians; and as the price of work for indentured immigrants is calculated on that paid to free coolies, it cannot fail to act on them too. Isolated estates making muscovado or common process sugar cannot at present selling prices depend on making sugar at a profit unless the cost of production is reduced. There are two ways of effecting this—either by the absorption of the smaller estates in the larger, the centralization of machinery, with the attendant economies in the estate staff, good machinery giving 10 or 12 per cent. more sugar, besides the saving in fuel; or by reducing the wages of the labourer. The first, involving as it does the expenditure of capital, has not in many cases been attempted in Trinidad.

The price of free labour being so high, the profits of sugar manufacture even under the most favourable circumstances having been reduced to so narrow a margin, and the necessity for every economy, including obtaining labour on the lowest possible terms, being urgent, the sugar planters cannot continue to pay 40, 50, and 60 cents a day per labourer, and they must look for some cheaper means of carrying on the cultivation of the estates. This they found to some extent in the indentured immigrant and the fixed wage to which he is entitled. A combination of causes renders it more profitable for a sugar planter to get as much as possible of his work done by indentured labour than to call in the resident free labour of the neighbourhood. The lower wages paid to indentured coolies and the absence of bounty will more than repay the planter for the large outlay in indenture fees. Moreover, the indenture fees are spread over five years, and five years is a long time in the existence of a manager of an estate, and much may happen before it is necessary to pay up all the indenture fees. Again, it is of immense value to a manager of an estate to have a body of

labourers under his complete control whom he may direct to take up any work that may be pressing, instead of having to go into the villages and call for volunteers, who may or may not come on their own terms. Moreover, the presence of a body of labourers under the complete control of the master makes him more or less independent of outside labour and brings down the price of free labour in the neighbourhood. From every point of view, therefore, it is to the interest of the sugar planter to obtain as many indentured immigrants, up to the full complement of labour required as the Immigration Department will consent to allot to him, and every effort has from time to time been made to increase the number of immigrants imported from India.

If the number of indentured immigrants on an estate exceeds that which can be given sufficient work every day to earn full wages during the slack season, it will be found that the earnings of the immigrants at this time diminish considerably and fall below that which they should by the ordinance amount to. A sufficiency of indentured immigrants may perhaps be kept for all the work during the slack season, but the complement of labourers during harvest and when sugar is being manufactured in the buildings must be largely obtained by employing free and "black" labour. Trinidad has the misfortune to possess a climate and seasons not owned by her neighbour Demerara, where canes can be ripened and sugar manufactured all the year round. As a result of this it happens that in Trinidad there is a comparatively slack season, when the ground is prepared and the canes are ripening, and a very busy time, when harvest is going on with all the rapidity possible and the factory is in full swing. At this time free labour is very highly paid and is greatly in demand, and the work can be more cheaply done by indentured labourers for whom, however, no sufficient work could be found in the slack season. This is a subject which requires great attention on the part of the immigration authorities, on whom the duty devolves of seeing that the immigrant is furnished with the requisite amount of work to enable him to earn the wages he is entitled to by the ordinance, or which is sufficient to enable to supply himself with food and other necessaries. In my diary will be found an example of an estate on which more indentured immigrants had been allotted than could be found in work, and the wages earned had consequently dwindled to miserable proportions.

It is also the duty of the Immigration authorities to inform the Government of the numbers of immigrants for whom labour and wages can be found, and these estimates generally differ very considerably from those made by the employers of labour, and has been the subject of much discussion and correspondence between the Government and the Immigrant authorities on the one hand, and the sugar planters and their representatives on the other.

The amount of work on estates available for labourers varies very much at different seasons of the year, and the same number of labourers cannot be employed at all times. On this point the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Mitchell, Protector of Immigrants, Trinidad, remarks as follows :—

During the crop season, which is the busiest season of the year, the cry of scarcity of labour is seldom now heard. The crop season generally lasts from the middle of January to the middle or end of May; but at the commencement of the rainy season which follows this, and till the end of August or middle of September, in former years complaints regarding the scarcity of labourers were often heard from employers; this may seem strange to persons unacquainted with the colony, but can easily be explained.

During the crop season the non-resident labourers have their hands free and are ready to turn on to the sugar estates to earn a little money; but as the rains begin, they are occupied in planting and weeding their own gardens, and cannot therefore leave to work on adjacent estates, as they know that during the months of October, November and December, there will be little, if any, work to be found for them on sugar estates.

The year 1891 was an exceptional one, and at the time of my visit there was more than usual difficulty in finding work for the resident labour. The months during which the planters are most in want of free labour are June, July, and August, for then the free immigrant must go and cultivate and plant their own grounds, or they would starve in October, November, and December, when the canes have grown up and covered the ground and no more weeding can be done, and the planters cannot give employment to many labourers.

During crop time free labourers work readily on sugar estates, for then they have no work on their own grounds, and are glad to take work elsewhere.

The crop season lasts about 100 days from middle of January to middle of May at 25 working days a month. Some estates in order to economize in wages will not employ sufficient labour although it may be obtainable, and a short crop results from defective cultivation. The sugar estates employ nearly the whole of the indentured labour, and out of 10,000 indentured labourers there are not more than 600 on cocoa and cocoanut estates.

4. *Work on estates.*—The work on sugar estates may be generally classified under two heads—work during the crop season, which lasts from about the middle of January to the end of May; and work out of the crop season, which extends from the beginning of June to the middle of January. Occasionally a little sugar may be made in October, but this is not very common. Work during the crop season may be divided into ordinary field work and that specially connected with the buildings where the sugar is manufactured.

Field work includes forking, weeding, cutting canes, and all the operations connected with the preparation and cultivation of the ground, and the harvesting of the crop, and is paid for by the piece or task of which cutting canes and forking on account of the severity of the work are more highly paid; the para grass gang and supplying canes, manure, are usually paid by the day. Draining and banking is special work.

The work in and about the buildings or connected with them is paid for generally as piece or task work; that is, so many clarifiers or coppers holding a certain number of gallons of juice are taken as the day's work, which generally extends over fourteen or fifteen hours, and sometimes longer on a wet or showery day. Truck loading, however, which may be said to be field work on plantations which weigh the truck load, is paid for at the rate of about five cents per ton; this is work which requires more endurance and a sound constitution than other work on a sugar estate. As a rule, only male immigrants are employed at this work, at which they earn about thirty cents in about ten or twelve hours. At other work in and about the building, ordinary labourers earn about thirty cents and sometimes thirty-five cents in fourteen or fifteen hours.

Work during the wet season or out of crop is generally task or piece-work, and the ordinary indentured labourer will earn twenty-five cents in about six and-a-half or seven hours. Under the contract made with the immigrant in India he is guaranteed twenty-five cents for a day's work of nine hours, but the immigrant himself, unless the task is excessive, prefers it to time work, as he can generally finish it and get home about two hours or two hours and-a-half sooner than if he was working for a day of nine hours. The planter also prefers task or piece-work, because he gets more work in the six and-a-half or seven hours from the labourer than he would get from nine hours' time work. In most cases where indentured immigrants have been allotted time work, owing to complaints of excessive task being given them, they have within a few days asked to be again placed on task or piece-work.

On cocoa estates the work is sometimes paid for by the piece or task or by time, according to the nature of the work required of them. Owing to the regular nature of the work the wages earned on these estates are generally over 25 cents a day.

According to the Rev. W. Moore, who has had great experience of the classes from which immigrants are drawn both to India and Trinidad, the great complaint of the "free" or unindentured immigrant is that there is not enough work for him on estates to which indentured immigrants are allotted to keep him, except in crop time, in regular work. This difficulty must be expected to continue. The sugar planters, who bear the major part of the expense of introduction of immigrants, are obliged to see, after the five years' indenture is over, and owing to the endless opportunities for independent occupation in this favoured island, the best part of his labour disappear from the estate, which they have to replace by constantly renewed indents on India.

Note by the Protector of Immigrants on the nature of labour performed by Indian immigrants since their first introduction in 1845.

During the first years of immigration, immigrants were principally employed with the hoe in weeding and other field work, also in the mill-gang work, which requires considerable powers of endurance, while cutlass or axe work, with draining, were chiefly performed by the

Creole labourer. The work of carting canes and the handling of mules or horses was monopolised by the latter class of labourers. But, as time went on, the Indians and their descendants gradually acquired the use of cutlass, spade, or axe, and on sugar plantations and cocoa estates may now be seen using these implements side by side with Creole labourers. The use of the axe was perhaps more slowly acquired by them than that of any other implement; but it is now commonly used by them in cutting wood for the manufacture of charcoal, and, in some cases, for clearing forest land for their own plantations. The stock-keepers on sugar estates are now, in most instances, coolies, and they may often be seen driving cane carts or their own donkey carts, on the estates and public roads of the colony. The use of the fork, which was at first confined entirely to Creole labourers on sugar estates, is now common to the Indian labourer also.

It may, I think, be assumed that the reason why the Indian immigrant did not more speedily acquire the use of implements, other than the hoe, was that they were generally required to perform the work which the Creole male labourer did not care to do.

At the present time, when, on some large plantations, trucks and locomotives have to a great extent taken the place of cane carts, the loading of these trucks (where they are weighed as they pass into the mill yard, and the labourers paid so much a ton) is perhaps the most severe kind of work to be found on sugar estates, and one which taxes considerably the powers of endurance of the labourer; this kind of truck-loading is confined almost entirely to male indentured Indian immigrants, as Creoles and Indian immigrants not under indenture can seldom be found to do it.

Sunday labour.

Is limited to the cleaning of boilers and pans, stock-keeping, &c., and as watchmen, for which of course extra wages are given. Some on this day amuse themselves with fishing, cutting firewood, and some spend a good part of the day at the next rum shop. They hardly know how to pass the time, very often many turn into one of the many churches, and sit there during the service. They think it is a fine building with free seats, and they hear a gentleman talking, and find some sort of amusement in it; but they do not alter their dress in any way usually, nor have they, as a rule, any desire to become Christians. Under another head the good work missionaries have done, and the many Christian converts made, will be referred to.

5. *Reindenture.*—On a few estates a bounty of $11 to $13 is given to a cooly on the termination of his five years' indenture, if he will take a contract to work for one year. Reindenture is considered by some managers a very good thing for the estate, as only the best of the skilled workmen are offered the bounty. It is never offered to outsiders or non-resident coolies, but others think it is a useless expense, for if a cooly wants to go elsewhere, he will leave the estate; and $10 will not keep him, and he will take the $10 and leave the estate too.

6. *Wages.*—In accordance with the ordinance these should be paid fortnightly and in money, and this is very generally done. The pay lists are, with very few exceptions, kept correctly and with great care, and the work and wage of each labourer on the estate is entered daily from the overseer's field-book. A total is made at the end of each week, and it can be seen at a glance what sum is owing to each and how much he has worked. The pay is usually distributed on Saturday afternoon, but sometimes on Sunday morning, and occasionally on other days. I have been present at many payments of wages on estates, and the procedure is this: the manager or sub-manager goes to the office with the money and the pay lists: the labourer's name is called out, his pay is put on the table, and is generally handed to him by the driver or headman of the gang: sometimes the labourer takes the money. An entry is then made in the pay lists showing that the wages are paid, and if the earner is himself absent and his wife or other person receive the money for him, the name is given. This practice of paying wages of absentees from the pay table to relatives or to a comrade living in the same house is very common and sometimes leads to troublesome disputes, but the estate takes the chance of this rather than have the confusion of partly paid wages. If any objection is made to the amount paid or deductions made, the labourer is told to stand aside until the others are paid, and the matter is adjusted immediatly afterwards. Very rarely the "driver" or headman is allowed to receive for distribution the wages of the labourers of his gang; but this is generally understood to be a most objectionable practice which will infallibly lead to complaints. On a few estates wages are paid weekly, and on others after three weeks or monthly. On estates where wages are paid at long intervals, it is a common

practice for managers to give advances of cash to approved men, and these amounts are deducted at the pay table. Such a system makes the labourer more dependent, and the manager is able to make a distinction in treatment between good workers and bad. Some managers give what is called a "good," that is, a slip of paper as a credit on the neighbouring shop, and articles can be purchased up to the amount written on it, which is recovered on the next pay day. This is not necessary if wages are paid weekly. In one case I found a manager, who paid his labourers monthly and kept a shop of his own on the estate, and the only advances given were by "goods" in his own shop, which represented a considerable sum monthly.

Increments to pay.

On some estates, though not many, a bonus is given to regular workers. If a man does 12 tasks in the fortnight, he gets an increment of 5 cents a task, or in some cases if 6 tasks are done in the week, 7 are paid for. This is an incentive for good and regular work, and my impression is on such estates work is better and more regular.

Deductions from wages.

(1) Cost of rations.—The daily cost of the ordinance ration is calculated at 8 cents, and new-comers do not always earn enough to pay for them.

(2) Implements of labour and cooking pots, lamp, padlock, etc.—On many liberally managed estates, each new immigrant is presented free of cost with a hoe, cutlass and cooking pot. Forks are usually the property of the estate, but if the cooly is at all a keen worker, he will soon buy one for himself, as he knows he can make more money with it than with a shovel, and he can also be sure of its being in good condition. Other estates charge the immigrant the cost price of a cutlass, bucket and lamp. In all cases, if these be broken or damaged, they are replaced or repaired at the immigrant's own cost.

(3) *Meat.*—If a bullock is killed on the estate, the meat is often bought by the immigrants, and the cost charged against them in the pay lists.

(4) *Pasturage.*—Immigrants who own cows are generally permitted to graze them with the estate cattle on the estate pasture lands free of cost. On other estates they are charged 50 cents to $1 per head a month.

(5) *Fines.*—On many estates, though by no means on all, small offences, such as allowing cattle to stray, stealing canes or fruit, are punished by the imposition of a fine. This is often shown in a fine-book, in which the name of offender, the nature of offence, and the amount of fine are entered, and the money shown as a credit to the estate. On these estates the fine is shown opposite the name of the offender in the pay-list. Most of those fined are creole negros, and free coolies, and indentured immigrants more rarely, and for smaller amounts, but the system undoubtedly exists for all classes. The fine is usually justly proportioned to the offence, but on some estates I notice fines are more frequent and heavy. Many of them may be remitted at the pay-table, but the money shown as a credit in the abstract of payments must be taken as having been actually deducted. Legally this system is indefensible and one which cannot be recognized; but if carried out in a lenient way, it is preferable to hauling the cooly before the Magistrate for every petty offence; for the purposes of discipline, some notice must be taken of small offences, but the legal remedy is so cumbrous and unsatisfactory that it is hardly ever resorted to.

7. *Rations.*—The Immigration Ordinance 1 3 of 1870, section 26, says all immigrants shall be given rations for two years by the estate on payment by the cooly of 4 pence.

The ration is not a suitable one, and the amount of rice, 1lb., is quite insufficient for an able-bodied man, who should have at least 1½lbs. of tolerably well-cleaned rice, besides condiments and the other articles included in the Ordinance ration. Firewood is also omitted, but is not necessary on estates which have waste lands or bush. By the contract made in India the period for rationing has—with what authority is not apparent—been reduced to one year; but this is too long. Long before that time every man should be earning regular and good wages, and to provide him with food then is an encouragement to shiftless and dependent habits. Six months is quite long enough for compulsory rationing without charge. The supplying of rations without charge to children is a liberal and unusual arrangement, but is done by some estates,

though they are entitled to charge half rates for children between 5 and 10 years old. Arrears of money owing by coolies for rations supplied should not be carried forward beyond the next pay day. Some estates do not give the full rations prescribed; this is a matter for departmental supervision. The rations should be distributed more often than once a week, or much of it will be bartered. By the neglected Ordinance rations should be distributed daily. Sugar is hardly necessary as part of the ration on a sugar estate, and some estates make a wise change in substituting oil and salt for it.

The practice of carrying forward week after week, and month after month, an ever accumulating debt for rations supplied to pregnant women is disheartening in the extreme, and no woman can be expected to work honestly when she knows that, however hard she may labour, she will be paid no wages for months, perhaps for years, on account of things supplied which she did not ask for, and perhaps did not want. The same rule might well apply to sickly men who are unable to earn enough wages to pay for their rations. Such a thing as carrying forward arrears for ration is unknown in British Guiana. The principle that no stoppages of any sort can be carried forward beyond the next pay day is one which is eminently suited for these humble people. In more liberally conducted colonies such women are shown as sick and provided with hospital diet. The names of coolies receiving rations and the amount deducted in payment should be plainly noted in the pay book. Separate ration books are not necessary, nor is it easy when rations are not noted in the pay book to see who should be or are getting rations. On the Aranguez estate, one of the most liberally managed estates as regards treatment of coolies I have met with in the West Indies, 12 months' full rations free of cost are given to all immigrants, as well as implements and cooking pots.

I append a note by the Protector of Immigrants, Trinidad, on the subject. He does not agree with me as to limiting the period of compulsory rations to six months, or of the necessity, or indeed of the possibility, of distributing rations daily. There is ample evidence in my notes of estates in this and other colonies as to uselessness and unpopularity of continuing rations after the cooly is earning fair wages, and the daily distribution is done as a matter of course on many estates in many colonies.

Food.

Rations were first issued to immigrants during the first twelve months after their arrival in the colony on a scale somewhat larger in amount than that at present provided under Ordinance 13 of 1870. The reason for the reduction was that it was found that in many cases immigrants desirous of gaining money saved up some of their rations and sold them. The rationing of immigrants on their arrival soon produced a marked effect on the rate of mortality among indentured immigrants during first and second years of their indenture; the rate of mortality during the first year falling from seven, eight or nine per cent. to about one-and-a-half or two per cent. The planters at first in many cases found the issuing of rations troublesome and did not like it, but it will now, I think, be admitted by the majority of employers that this provision of the law is a wise one. The law provides for the issue of rations daily, but this was found to be practically impossible, and they are really issued weekly. On large estates receiving from seventy to above one hundred adult immigrants yearly, the time taken in serving out rations daily is a loss both to employer and labourer, and would be quite impossible during the crop season with its long hours of work. Rations are generally served out on Sunday mornings for a whole week. The charge of eight cents made for rations, though it might have been fair enough twenty-one years ago, is now too high, and six cents a day would, I think, cover the cost where the different articles in the scale are purchased at wholesale prices; but it would not, I think, be possible for the immigrant to purchase them for this amount at retail prices. I do not consider twelve months too long where the immigrant pays for the rations given him. The object of feeding him during this period was to carry the immigrant safely over the wet months of the year, and during the first few months while they were being acclimatised.

8. *Occupations and openings in life for the free cooly.*—When his five years' indenture are over, the cooly obtains his free pass and is able to follow in any legitimate direction the bent of his own inclination and to revert to the occupation he learned as a boy, and which had descended to him through generations of forefathers, or to strike out a new line for himself in the many openings in life which are ready for him, but with the certainty by a very moderate exercise of energy and industry of amassing money at a rate undreamed of by his class in India. In this singularly beautiful and fertile island nature has been so bountiful that it is hardly necessary to

labour to obtain the necessaries of life, a fact which is cheerfully acknowledged and fully acted up to by the Negros, who since their emancipation do less and less work and cannot be depended upon for the steady labour necessary on estates. They consider themselves the legitimate tillers of the soil, but do little towards it, and are contented to lead a lazy existence, varied, when the want of money is too pressing, by spasmodic labour for a few days' wages.

It is by the free coolies that most of the steady development of the rich but uncultivated lands in the interior is due. For many miles along the flat plains of the west coast and on the undulating ground at the foot of hills extend in almost unbroken succession the long line of sugar estates which employ 10,000 indentured coolies, nearly all of this class in the island, but in the shady valleys which run away into the hills, and on the hills themselves, are to be found the innumerable small clearings and settlements of coolies and of French, Spanish, and African creoles. Most of these are planted in cacao, but the first crops are generally rice and maize, and "ground provisions" are always grown for the use of the family on part of the ground.

Here the cooly, who in India has been accustomed to lead a life of drudgery to gain the daily pittance sufficient to keep him alive, finds himself the possessor of a comfortable homestead with an increasing farm of the richest and most fertile land around him on which he lives with his family and becomes in a small way quite an important person. With chances such as these, which are only one of many, it is impossible, when his five years' indenture are over and he is a free man, to keep him unless he desire it as a daily labourer on the estates of his former master on the much smaller earnings he can make in wages. He is quite willing during crop time, when high wages are given and when he can spare the time from his own lands, to come and work at cutting canes, &c., for a few weeks, and this he will do whenever he has nothing much to do on his own farm; but as a regular worker he is lost to the sugar estate, nor can he be depended on to work regularly on the cacao estates. He will come and offer his services, and if his wages are good he will work in a desultory way, but his heart is in his own lands, and he is off to them directly they need his attention. I have seen a man working on a sugar field, and a few hours afterwards I have met him scampering on ponyback many miles up the mountains to his home and farm in some distant gorge. Then, again, they have recently discovered that the lagoon lands, which have been considered worthless and can be bought for a nominal price, are capital places for growing rice, and they are eagerly buying up all they can get, for, owing to the scarcity of rice and the high import duty, rice growing is a most profitable business. The value of rice imported in 1889 was over £23,000. Owing to the laziness of the blacks and the value of skilled labour, only a few Chinamen could be found to take up vegetable gardening, and the amount of ground provisions, roots, grain are quite insufficient for the wants of the colony, and immense sums are spent annually in importing grain and other food stuffs which could be most easily and profitably raised in the island. The coolies will eventually have most of this business in their own hands. They are also the principal shop-keepers of the colony; in fact, it looks very much as if they were going in the course of years to take entire possession of this beautiful island, through the principal forests of which they are boring in every direction and turning what was dense jungle into a highly cultivated garden. The land in the interior, which has never before been opened up, is best suited for the various crops and roots he grows; but even coast lands, which were abandoned on account of their unhealthiness, from Cedros to San Fernando, he finds useful occupation in. If things go on as they are, Trinidad in the course of time will be almost entirely populated by natives of India of an infinitely better type than their forefathers in India. A stronger race, more handsome, intelligent and self-reliant, has sprung up which is rapidly opening up the interior of the island.

As showing the increasing importance of the East Indian population in Trinidad, I extract the following remarks by Sir W. Robinson, the late Governor:—

Speaking with 16 years' experience of the West Indies, I am in a position to assert that real poverty, as it is seen in European countries, is almost unknown in these islands. In the

colony now under my government it is considered necessary year after year to introduce large numbers of indentured immigrants at great cost, not because the resident labouring population is altogether inadequate, but because the people, who in the days of slavery were accustomed to have all their wants provided for, are satisfied that it is not absolutely necessary to work in order to live. It is a curious fact, and may have its origin in the same cause, that a considerable portion of the negro population look upon agricultural labour as degrading. They have not, perhaps, been educated up to that point which would enable them to agree with Geo. Washington that "agriculture is the most healthful, the most useful and the most noble employment of man." It is to be hoped that they may do so before the land passes entirely into the occupation of an alien race. There can be little doubt that the East Indian is gradually elbowing his way into the most fertile districts of Trinidad, and that from this people, numbering already one-third of the entire population, the chief supply of labour will have to be looked for in the future.

This is one of the considerations which in my opinion renders it so imperative to Government to take a far more active and energetic interest in these people than has hitherto been the case.

Spirit licenses.

In addition to the provision and other shops owned and managed by coolies in the island, they keep to their great profit a great number of rum shops.

The number of spirit licenses granted to coolies in 1890 was ...	110
Wine and beer licenses	95
	195

It is probable that there are other Indian immigrants who are licensed under Christian names.

The information obtainable from the Registrar-General's office or from the wardens, though very interesting from a general point of view, cannot by any means be considered as exact, and no statistics have been before asked for as to the number engaged in various independent occupations, and no records are kept on those points anywhere in the island. The figures that are given are only approximate. The land owned may be told by the land tax paid; but even then the estates of Indians can only be identified as such by the Indian names of the owners, and many Indians have adopted European names and all trace of them is lost. Shops other than liquor shops require no license, and no record is kept of them, nor of carts or animals owned, which form a great part of the wealth of the "free" cooly.

I obtained a good deal of information from Rev. Mr. Morton, whose long and intimate acquaintance with the immigrants and the island gave his statements great weight. The following in order of profit are the principal occupations of free coolies :—

Usury, the interest charged being enormous and the sums lent out on interest very large; this must always be remembered in computing the wealth of immigrants.

Proprietors of rum shops.

Ditto Cacao (*Ang.* cocoa) estates, and provision shops.

Cabproprietors and carting, both very profitable.

Proprietors of coconut estates.

Rice cultivation in lagoon lands and other swampy grounds, usually the property of the coolies themselves, keeping cows, their own property, and selling milk at 8 cents (4 pence) a bottle.

Market gardeners.

Goldsmiths and silversmiths.

Hucksters or pedlars.

Grass sellers.

Fishermen.

Lodging-housekeepers.

Charcoal burning and growing rice and corn in forest clearings. This is not very profitable work and is unhealthy.

Contracts for growing cacao trees, usually five years, with right to all crops grown.

Contracts for "farming," that is, taking entire charge of an area of sugarcane cultivation during the growing of the crop.

Skilled labour in sugar factories, driving engines, &c.
Skilled labour on the sugar estate, draining, forking, &c.
Skilled labour on cacao estates, manipulation of the bean.
Grooms, coachmen, laundresses, domestic servants, in which positions they get good pay and an easy life.
Scavenging; all the roads in Port of Spain are cleared daily by free coolies employed as scavengers.
Road-making and on the railroad as labourers, pointsmen, gatekeepers, and in the Botanical Gardens.

The position of a headman or "driver" on an estate is a coveted one. He has much influence, and often owns a shop in the neighbouring village, seldom in his own name; and by this, and lending money to new coolies, soon becomes wealthy. In former days, when there was a strong inducement to new immigrants to commute a portion of their indenture on account of the much higher wages they got as free coolies, drivers drove a splendid trade by lending the money to pay for commutation at the most usurious rates; until the debt was paid off, the coolies were practically the slaves of the drivers.

There are, besides the above, good positions to be obtained by persons of some education as teachers, lawyers, clerks. There is even a Hindu lawyer with a large practice among his fellow-countrymen also priests, preachers, ministers, catechists, salesmen, agents, druggists, dispensers, railway guards. While among the women there are midwives and seamstresses and domestic servants. Of recent years, the gold-fields of Venezuela have attracted many free immigrants, and the labour of the colony has been much diminished thereby. In the case of a cooly who, though free from indenture, has not completed his ten years' residence in the colony, he loses, by leaving the colony, his right to a free return passage; but owing to the great extent of coast line, and the proximity of Venezuela, only a few miles distant, a great many go and return undetected. The wages for gold-diggers in Venezuela are high—40 cents a day higher than ordinary day-labour on estates—and proves too great a temptation to the free cooly. After having amassed money or gold, the free cooly generally returns to Trinidad, but I hear the Venezuelans often contrive to annex the savings of a cooly whom they suspect of having accumulated a pile.

The following remarks of the Protector of Immigrants in the Annual Report of 1890 bear on this point:—

The returns of the Immigration Department show that during 1890 one hundred and thirty passports were granted to Indian immigrants for the Spanish Main and 126 for Demerara and other colonies. There is, however, good reason for believing that immigrants leave this for the Spanish Main without passports, it being impossible for the police to watch effectually a coast line as extensive as that of this colony, so nearly adjacent to that of Venezuela. The reason for their leaving for the Spanish Main is evident from the information given by some immigrants who have returned and stated that the rate of wages per ordinary task or day is forty cents, besides a full supply of rations. They also said that their wages were regularly paid in silver or gold, and that they were otherwise well treated.

The serious question to be considered therefore is, to what extent the Spanish Main will continue to draw from us seasoned hands for whose introduction so much has already been expended by this colony; for it is clear that the wages paid in Venezuela are higher than we can afford to pay here. The cost of clothing may be higher there, but of this the cooly wears little. Neither will the healthy male adult consider the greater advantages of medical care and treatment, Savings Banks, &c., in this colony as offsets against the wages, plus rations, given on the adjacent coast.

Contract system.

A very large number of free coolies grow cacao (*Ang.* cocoa) for non-resident proprietors, and the system seems to be one which, if fairly carried out on either side, is equally beneficial to both. The cooly takes over for five years as much of the ground as he can conveniently manage; during that time the whole of the produce belongs to him; he can grow corn, rice or cassava, which are called "ground provisions;" the wood also is his, to dispose of as he likes. On the other hand, he must plant and keep in good order a certain number of cocoa trees, generally one tree to every 12 square feet. During the five years the cocoa produced from these trees is his property, and as a cocoa tree begins in this island to bear after three years, the cocoa is during the last year of some value. At the end of the five years he gets 1*s* for every cocoa tree in good order

he makes over to the proprietor. Looking at it from the cooly's point of view, it is difficult to imagine any arrangement more calculated for his convenience or profit. Without any of the expenses or responsibilities of ownership, he has the entire profit to be derived from the cultivation of as much good land as he can manage, and if he is too lazy to be anything more than a mere squatter, the utmost the proprietor can do is to turn him out after compensating him for any labour he may have done, or profess to have done. Recently, however, several decisions adverse to the proprietor have been obtained by coolies who had been turned out for non-fulfilment of their part of the contract, and proprietors have in many cases ceased to give any contracts. I think this is much to be regretted, as the system is one which has many estimable points. There are still a good many of these contracts being worked out: on Dr. Murray's estate at Sangre Grande there are, I am informed, about 60. I talked to several of these contractors, and it struck me that many lead a very comfortable and independent residence. Kowlessur, the old Chamar cooly, employs many of these contractors on his cacao estate.

A great many free coolies have flocked to the pitch lake and are employed in digging pitch for exportation.

There are a great number of old coolies loitering in the Port of Spain, who take occasional work as messengers and as porters from the railway station, or any other and casual employment which may be found. The Rev. Moore thinks they form a large proportion of the paupers and criminals in the island. Regular employment is found by many of the "free" coolies in Port of Spain in sweeping and clearing the streets, removing rubbish in carts, and in repairing the roads.

Employment is found by some in tending Government cattle at the St. Claire dairy farm. A glance at any of the Royal Gazettes of Trinidad in which the sale of properties is advertised will show to what a large extent the coolies own land and house property. The same source also reveals the number of robberies from coolies' houses and the large amount of moveable property they own.

The Hon'ble Comte de Verteuil, one of the oldest inhabitants of the island and a Member of Council, and who well remembers Lord Harris and his administration, gave me much useful information on the introduction of immigrants, and he also presented me with a copy of his most interesting book, "Trinidad: Its Geography, Natural Resources, Administration, Present Condition, and Prospects," 1884, which has a chapter bearing on the same subject from which I have quoted.

The following extract from Mr. Sacconer's paper on the Trinidad Mission is independent evidence of the prosperous state of the Indian cooly:—

The work of our Church in this island is confined almost entirely to the cooly or East Indian immigrant. It is necessary, therefore, that something be said here in reference to this people and the system under which they are brought to the island.

Immigration seems to be an absolute necessity to the commercial prosperity of Trinidad and some of the other West Indian colonies. Immediately after emancipation, a reluctance was manifested on the part of the freed Creole labourer to enter upon steady work. Those who had been slaves showed themselves to be peaceful and well inclined, but they were strongly indisposed to continuous labour. Abundance of unoccupied lands lay within easy reach, where a very moderate amount of labour would provide the means of subsistence. With his own provision grounds, and other resources at the disposal of the labourer, the employer found it impossible to command the necessary labour, however willing he might be to pay a fair, or even large remuneration. If, therefore, the island was even to maintain its position in the production of tropical wealth, it was necessary to secure labour from external sources.

After several unsuccessful efforts in other directions, India was fixed upon as most likely to yield the kind of immigrant required. The great practical problem was to devise an efficient system of colonization,—one that would not involve enslavement, or be oppressive and arbitrary, whilst preventing desertion from service. Not without difficulty was this to be secured. The abhorrence with which the English mind rightly looked upon anything that seemed to approach slavery, led the home authorities at first to impose perhaps unnecessarily stringent regulations. The ghost of slavery, so recently slain, was hanging about the West Indies, and his movements must be carefully watched, lest he transform himself again into bodily shape.

In due time, however, the necessary legislation was effected. Additional laws and regulations have from time to time been added; and though it might be going too far to say that these have attained to perfection, yet, as the ordinance on immigration now stands, it

gives general satisfaction, conserving alike the interests of employer and employed. The first ship with coolies from India arrived in 1845. Since that time there has been a steady flow of East Indians to the island, so that its Asiatic population has now reached probably well nigh 65,000.

At every point great precautions seem to be taken that the interests of the immigrant be thoroughly protected. The Indian Government watches with a jealous eye the movements of the colonial agents. Intending emigrants must be taken before the resident magistrate of the district, who registers them. A certificate of registration is given to each cooly, stating particulars as to age, caste, former occupation, etc. When this has been done, the cooly is sent to the depôt and there examined by a physician. If physically unfit for the work for which he has been selected, he is immediately dismissed. First-class vessels are provided for their conveyance. These ships are subjected to close sanitary inspection; and each must be provided with a competent physician. Any one who has seen these people after landing, as I have on more than one occasion, will be satisfied by their healthy, cheerful appearance, of the good treatment on board ship. The almost universal low death-rate on the passage indicates the same thing.

After arriving on the island, the immigrants are carefully examined by the Protector and the Government medical officer, and those who are in a fit state of health for agricultural labour are distributed among the estates making application, and indentured for five years. In this distribution husband and wife cannot be separated, nor any child under fifteen years removed from the parents. Indeed, those coming from the same villages or districts of country are generally assigned to the same estate.

There are no hard or fast lines by which men, women and children are bound to do a certain quantity of work under certain conditions. But it is required that every healthy man work 280 days of nine hours each in the year, for which he is paid at a minimum rate of twenty-five cents per day, with free lodgings, medical attendance and medicines. But should he prefer piece-work to day's labour, and should the nature of the work permit it, he receives for his task at the same rate as other labourers residing on the estate. The diligent labourer can often accomplish two tasks per day.

Every estate is required to provide an hospital, capable of accommodating at least one-tenth of all the coolies upon the estate. Such hospital is under the careful inspection of the district medical visitor. This officer is a civil servant, and is thus relieved from dependence upon the planter for his salary, enabling him the more readily to exercise complete control. It is the duty of this official to visit the hospitals at least twice a week, and enquire particularly into the general health of the employés; and in his own sphere his power is absolute. So jealous is the Government over the health of the immigrant, that if the mortality on any estate exceed by one per cent. the average mortality for five years, coolies are withheld from such estate.

From the above facts it must be seen that, so far as legal enactments can go, the indentured labourer is carefully guarded against ill-treatment. It would be extraordinary, under any system of labour, if cases of hardship did not occasionally arise. It is more than we can expect that all parties will be always satisfied. There is the old, yet ever new, struggle between labour and capital. But the treatment of the indentured cooly in Trinidad must be pronounced by any unprejudiced observer to be characterized by humanity. If cases of oppression occur, they are marked exceptions; and they occur in defiance of laws and regulations. The cooly, then, during the period of his indenture, so far as physical comfort goes, seems to be no loser by leaving the land of his birth.

But we must follow the immigrant just a little further. When he has worked out his five years' indenture, he is free to return to India if he choose, or to seek employment as a free labourer, or to re-indenture himself, but for not more than twelve months at a time. At the end of ten years' industrial residence upon the island he is entitled to a free passage back to India, or, should he prefer, he may receive, in commutation for his return passage, a stipulated amount of money. Comparatively few go back to India, and numbers who had done so have returned to Trinidad, either under a fresh indenture or at their own expense. Many have been astonished, and a few have been utterly incredulous, at the accounts published of the sums of money frequently carried back by coolies returning to their native land. The large number of immigrants, however, become permanent residents materially adding to the wealth of the island, whether engaged as free labourers on estates, or cultivating their own freeholds. The tendency to permanent residence is decidedly upon the increase. Many coolies have settled upon their own lands, built their own houses, and have formed peaceful and happy communities. Being both industrious and economical, they seem rapidly to surpass the Creole, who occupies the same social position, in accumulating property. In many of the villages throughout the island, a large number of tenements are owned by coolies and occupied by Creoles; and in San Fernando, the second, town in the colony, one-quarter of the tax-payers are coolies.

Such is the cooly in Trinidad, and the system of immigration under which he is found there. He bids fair to become a very important factor in the population of the island. Though the cooly is generally slight-limbed, yet there are to be seen among them not a few tall, sturdy, handsome men—noble specimens of humanity; and bright-eyed, well-proportioned women, clad in their picturesque costume, a white or coloured skirt, a robe thrown over the head and shoulders, and sometimes literally hanging over with jewels—bangles, necklaces, nose jewels, etc. Thus attired, they present quite a contrast to the ordinary coarse negro woman.

9. *Lands owned or occupied by Indian immigrants.*—According to returns from different districts of the island, it has been ascertained that lands owned or occupied by Indian immigrants amount to 35,844 acres; that they also hold 2,026 lots and 2,480 houses.

Of the houses 176 are valued at £5 and upwards, the rest are under the value of £5 many of them being only little thatched huts.

From the returns of the Crown Lands Department, it appears that out of 50,765 acres alienated from 1885 to 1890, 12,429 acres were purchased by Indian immigrants or their, descendants, being nearly one-quarter of the whole lands alienated during these years.

It is gratifying to see such a large extent of land in the possession of these people, as it is an almost certain guarantee that the purchasers have made up their minds to remain in the colony, and will in many cases marry, thus increasing the Indian population of the island and turn out valuable settlers; it is to be hoped that many more will settle in this way, and thus neutralize the greater attractions at present offered on the adjacent coast of the Spanish Main.

The lands of these small proprietors being in many cases near those of large owners, the former can from time to time when they may require a little ready money work for the larger estates.

Rice lands.

Some estates allow coolies to plant rice or other crops on the waste lands of the estate, and thus the cooly, having acquired a vested interest in the estate, is unwilling to leave it or to make use of his right to free return passage to India.

Pasture land for cooly cattle.

The custom varies much. On liberally managed estates, which have plenty of pasture land nothing is charged beyond the pay of a stock-minder to keep the cattle and other animals out of the sugarcane pieces. Some estates charge nothing for this, and the cooly cattle are herded together with the estate cattle and draught animals by an estate stock-minder. Other estates make a profit out of the pasturage given to the coolies' cattle beyond what is necessary to cover the expenses of the stock-keeper, and 50 cents to $1 per head is charged for pasturage; calves are often exempted.

10. *Immigration fund.*—Immigration from India was originally started solely in the interests of the sugar planters, and hence sugar was charged with the whole cost of immigration, roughly speaking £25 per head. In course of time, however, it was found that numbers of immigrants instead of returning to India preferred to stay in the colony and become settlers, whereby the colony at large benefited by the taxes being paid and the crops and cattle raised. The colony recognizing the advantage of this system, and the claim of the sugar planters to be relieved of a portion of the expense of immigration, now contributes one-third of the cost from general revenues. Then, again, the growing cultivation of cocoa, which has now reached 60,000 acres, or more than that in sugarcane, and the number of immigrants employed on cocoa estates, suggested the imposition of a tax on cocoa; but in comparison with sugar very few coolies are necessary on a cocoa estate, and a section at least of the cocoa planters consider that they have a grievance, apparently of the nature of their paying more than their proper share of the immigration tax. The immigration tax for 1891—7*s.* 6*d.* per hogshead of sugar, and 2*s.* per bag of cocoa—was fixed on the arbitrary standard of valuing a hogshead of sugar at £10 and a bag of cocoa at $20. This gives a lower ratio for cocoa than for sugar, for at the same ratio, according to value, the tax on a bag of cocoa would have stood at 3*s.* 1½*d.*

It is estimated that the export duties paid by cocoa planters in 1890 was £9,000, which is probably far in excess of the benefit they derive from immigration. The number of indentured immigrants on cocoa estates does not exceed 600. This, no doubt, looking to the great extent of land in cocoa and the few coolies employed, will require careful adjusting before the cocoa planters will be satisfied, and considering the great benefit which accrues to the colony generally from the introduction of immigrants, it remains a subject of debate whether the colony should not pay a greater share than one-third.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fowler, Colonial Secretary of Trinidad, speaking in 1890 at the Colonial Institute, said:—

"If the coolies imported into the West Indies were mere labourers and left the colony after their period of service had expired, the cost of importation would be rightly chargeable to their employers, but when it is an ascertained fact that less than one-fourth do return to India, the question has been raised whether the first employer should not be charged one-

fourth of the cost only in lieu of two-thirds. But it can hardly be expected that any change will be made so long as the question of return passages remains in its present unsettled state involving as it does such an indefinite liability.

Mr. Nevile Lubbock, following, said:—

"I quite concur in thinking that the onus of introducing immigrants has so far fallen too heavily on the sugar estates. They have had to bear the bulk of the cost—almost in fact the whole cost; for, allowing that Government contributes one-third, the great proportion of that is raised from sugar estates, and there is no doubt the whole population enjoy the benefit of immigration from India.

The following table is introduced to show the details of receipts and expenditure on immigration:—

Trinidad—Immigration Account from 1st October to 31st December 1891.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
TAX:		
On sugar	688 19 10	
,, molasses	133 8 3	
,, rum and bitters	26 10 7	
,, cocoa	918 13 10	
,, coffee	0 13 8½	
,, coconuts	215 18 3	
		1,983 4 5½
Fees on indentures—*new*	1,855 0 0	
,, ,, —*old*	3,201 0 0	5,056 0 0
Amount paid by planters	.....	7,039 4 5½
CASUAL RECEIPTS:		
Advances, arrears, redemption ...	124 7 8	
Substituted certificates	31 14 8	
Clothing account	.....	
Sale of surplus stores	22 0 7	
Passages of coolies paid by themselves ...	811 16 4½	
Miscellaneous	85 4 5	
Total Casual Receipts	.....	1,075 3 8½
Total Receipts	.....	8,114 8 2

PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS	1,279 15 10	
OTHER CHARGES	62 10 0	
		1,342 5 10
IMMIGRATION EXPENSES:		
Travelling expenses of Agent in India	41 2 8½	
Expenses of introducing immigrants	25,095 0 0	
,, ,, collecting ,, ...	1,622 7 4	
Surgeons' fees	2,046 11 0	
Captains' and officers' gratuities	515 6 3	
Compounders' gratuities	615 11 5½	
Pay of cooks, topazes, sirdars, &c.	143 7 6	
Passages of surgeons and compounders	656 18 0	
Return ship	96 7 1½	
Contribution to medical establishment	1,275 0 0	
Orphan Homes	543 16 4½	
Hospital and House of Refuge...	163 8 5½	
Allowances to staff at depôt	45 0 0	
Water for immigrants at depôt	.....	
Boat-hire at depôt	23 2 6	
Watchman at depôt	10 8 4	
Rent of Immigration Office	4 5 4	
Miscellaneous	334 1 4	
		33,230 11 8½
Total Payments	.....	34,572 17 6½
Deduct Casual Receipts	.....	1,075 3 8½
		33,497 13 10
½ payable by planters	22,331 15 10½	
½ charged in general expenditure (item 6)	11,165 17 11½	
½ payable by planters	.....	22,331 15 10½
Immigration tax and indenture fees as per *contra* ...	.....	7,039 4 5½
Balance against planters	.....	15,292 11 5
Balance against planters on 30th September 1891 ...	.....	3,446 11 11
Balance against planters on 31st December 1891 ...	.....	18,739 3 4

AUDIT OFFICE,
11th *April* 1892.

H. W. CHANTRELL,
Auditor-General.

11. *Vital statistics.*—The remarks and deductions made are taken from the report in 1891 of that able statistician Mr. H. J. Clark, and from the special census of the Indian population prepared by him and recently forwarded to me, and which will be found among the appendices to this note. I am much obliged to Mr. Clark for the great trouble he has taken in extracting this information from the general census tables. I may mention that this is the first time this has been done with any completeness.

Indian population.

At the census of 1871 there were—

Natives of India	22,880
Born of Indian parents	4,555
	27,435
At the census of 1881—	
Natives of India	36,020
Born of Indian parents	12,800
	48,820
At the census of 1891—	
Natives of India	45,577
Born of Indian parents	24,641
	70,218

The total population of the island is 200,028, of which natives of India comprise 35·10 per cent. Further information on this subject will be found in table xxxviii of the Census.

East Indian births.

The East Indian or cooly births in 1890 numbered 1,927, or 28 more than in 1889 and 66 more than in 1888. The cooly birth-rate was 27·92 per 1,000 of the mean East Indian population, or ·74 per 1,000 less than in 1889 and ·93 per 1,000 less than in 1888.

The birth-rate of the general population is 32 per 1,000, "possibly the lowest on record" although the population has been increasing at the rate of 5,000 or 6,000 per annum. Mr. Clark's figures on "still birth" as a possible cause are most interesting, but I cannot here reproduce them.

Of the East Indian births, the male births numbered 1,002 and the female births 925 being in the proportion of 1,083 males to every 1,000 females. The proportion in 1889 was 1,096 males to every 1,000 females, or a preponderance of male births among the East Indian population. This preponderance of male births is the more remarkable as being in direct conflict with the latest theory of sex, as propounded by one of the best known writers on the subject,* and ably supported by him both by argument and proof, viz., "that a great majority of males tends to produce females, and conversely a great minority of males tends to produce males." Yet here is a section of our population—a distinct race—in which there is a large majority of males and in which the preponderance of male births is far larger than among the general population, in which the proportion of the sexes is much more equal!

Of the East Indian births, 1,927 in number, 1,043, or 54·12 per cent., were illegitimate. Of these 543 were boys and 500 girls, or in the proportion of 1,086 males to every 1,000 females. Among the East Indian *legitimate* births the proportion was 1,080 males to every 1,000 females.

So far as the general question of illegitimacy is concerned, these figures compare favourably with those of former years; but unfortunately this improvement is more apparent than real, being in great measure due to the dual classification of the cooly births for past year, these having, in former years, been all, or nearly all, classed as illegitimate. If to the 1,971 illegitimate births had been added the 884 cooly births classed as legitimate, the total would have given a percentage of 72·9, or exactly the same as the average percentage for preceding three years, 1887—89. The figures of these two tables, as well as all figures of illegitimate births in past years, can only, however, be taken as "approximate," seeing that, *until February of the present year*, no information as to its legitimacy or otherwise was required to be given when registering a birth. In compiling these two tables the custom of former years has been followed. Thus, in case where the surnames of both father and mother were recorded and were similar, the birth has been classed as legitimate, while, where the column for "Name of father" was blank, the mother's name only being recorded, the birth has been classed as illegitimate.

This is a simple way of disposing of legitimacy.

East Indian (cooly) deaths.

The cooly deaths registered in 1890 numbered 1,828, being 121 more than in 1889 and 242 more than in 1888. The cooly death-rate for the years was 26·49 per 1,000 of the mean cooly population, as against 25·76 in 1889 and 24·58 in 1888.

* Dusing 1883—1885.

The death-rate among the East Indian population. From birth to 15 years, the death-rate was slightly higher, between 15 and 14 years slightly lower, and above the latter age, considerably higher than in 1889.

The death-rate of the general population was 27·21 per 1,000.

The infant death-rate of the general population has declined. The East Indian infant death-rate is fractionally higher in 1890 than in 1889. The figures for the past year, 1889-90 stand as follows:—

		Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Ratio per 1,000.
1889	General	4,906	980	199·75
	East Indian	1,899	255	134·28
	Total	6,805	1,235	181·
1890	General	4,730	879	185·83
	East Indian	1,9.7	260	134·92
	Total	6,657	1,139	171·

As will be seen from the above figures, the death-rate among the infants of the general population is, on an average, about 6 per cent. higher than among those of the East Indian population.

12. *Importations.*—The following figures and tables are supplied by the Immigration Department, Trinidad.

Number of Immigrants introduced into the Colony from India during the years 1845 *to* 1891.

Year.	Port of Embarkation.		Total.	Year.	Port of Embarkation.		Total.
	Calcutta.	Madras.			Calcutta.	Madras.	
1845 ...	225	...	225	Brought forward	27,943	4,943	33,671
1846 ...	1,558	854	2,412	1869 ...	3,328	...	3,328
1847 ...	821	1,221	2,042	1870 ...	1,890	...	1,890
1848 ...	626	...	626	1871 ..	1,508	322	1,508
1849 ...	...	...	...	1872 ...	3,606	...	3,606
1850 ...	...	...	...	1873 ...	2,567	...	2,889
1851 ...	176	...	176	1874 ...	1,713	...	1,713
1852 ...	1,322	...	1,322	1875 ...	3,266	...	3,266
1853 ...	1,980	...	1,980	1876 ...	1,516	...	1,516
1854 ...	673	...	673	1877 ...	1,596	...	1,596
1855 ...	290	...	290	1878 ...	3,036	...	3,036
1856 ...	608	...	608	1879 ...	2,103	...	2,103
1857 ...	1,374	...	1,374	1880 ...	3,105	...	3,105
1858 ...	1,638	379	2,017	1881 ...	2,639	...	2,639
1859 ...	1,867	1,421	3,288	1882 ...	2,599	...	2,599
1860 ...	1,327	833	2,160	1883 ...	2,049	...	2,049
1861 ...	2,306	235	2,541	1884 ...	3,136	...	3,136
1862 ...	1,587	...	1,587	1885 ...	1,684	...	1,684
1863 ...	1,793	...	1,793	1886 ...	2,164	...	2,164
1864 ...	947	...	947	1887 ...	2,147	...	2,147
1865 ...	2,711	...	2,711	1888 ...	1,836	...	1,836
1866 ...	473	...	473	1889 ..	3,224	...	3,224
1867 ...	3,266	...	3,266	1890 ...	2,875	...	2,875
1868 ...	1,365	...	1,365	1891 ...	3,164	...	3,164
				1892 ...	2,620	...	2,620
Carried forward	27,943	4,943	33,671	Total ...	88,304	5,265	93,569

These coolies are mostly obtained from the North-West Provinces and a small proportion from Madras.

13. The following table is compiled to show how popular is this colony among immigrants who have had experience of other places:—

Re-emigrated to Trinidad, from 1st July 1877 to 1892.

Year.	Names of Colonies														
	Trinidad.	Demerara.	Mauritius.	St. Vincent.	Jamaica.	Grenada.	Rangoon.	Assam.	Natal.	Surinam.	Bourbon, Martinique & Guadeloupe.	St. Lucia.	Fiji.	Cayenne.	Total.
1877 ...	7	3	5	6	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
1878 ...	74	12	9	..	10	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
1879 ...	46	11	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	47	1	...	...	...	118
1880 ...	34	23	10	...	20	...	3	...	2	23	...	...	...	...	115
1881 ...	14	23	8	...	10	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	59
1882 ...	36	31	10	11	20	...	...	...	3	4	8	...	...	...	123
1883 ..	22	29	4	1	19	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	82
1884 ...	51	71	6	4	10	...	..	...	3	7	5	6	...	...	163
1885 ...	42	26	4	2	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	91
1886 ...	63	55	32	51	13	...	...	...	23	6	39	2	...	...	285
1887 ...	77	34	12	11	20	...	...	...	32	32	22	...	...	...	266
1888 ...	81	35	10	1	6	...	...	...	30	42	37	...	1	...	293
1889 ...	54	42	13	1	17	3	...	...	30	16	...	2	11	...	191
1890 ...	50	42	5	...	6	...	...	..	7	22	8	3	12	1	161
1891 ...	73	58	7	...	2	...	...	...	8	7	14	..	5	...	174
1892 ...	31	26	2	...	6	...	...	...	2	20	...	5	16	...	110
	757	591	148	88	182	4	6	2	140	232	129	24	45	1	2,358

The greatest number of re-emigrations occurred, as is natural, among coolies who had already served their time as immigrants in Trinidad; but the good name of the colony is so widely known that immigrants who have returned to India from all colonies, and who wish to re-emigrate, are always glad to go to Trinidad.

So great is the desire of immigrants to return to Trinidad rather than remain in India, that the Immigration Agent of Trinidad has annually to reject large numbers of those who wish to return, but are too old to be considered 1st class immigrants. A few of these so rejected are lucky enough to have the money to pay their own passages as ordinary passengers, which money had been saved in Trinidad or some other colony, and the following table is intended to show the numbers of men so returning and the money they took with them:—

Immigrants who paid Passage to Trinidad, or who deposited money in Calcutta to be refunded them in Trinidad.

Years.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Number who deposited money.	Amount. £ s. d.	
1881-82 ...	13	6	2	4	...	25	13	226 6 1	
1882-83 ...	8	9	3	2	1	23	8	242 10 0	
1883-84 ...	5	3	1	1	1	11	11	510 17 5	
1884-85 ...	4	2	...	...	...	6	11	155 11 5½	
1885 ...	7	6	3	5	1	22	15	1,165 18 2¾	
1886 ...	8	10	2	1	...	21	16	437 2 3	
1887 ...	14	9	6	4	...	33	37	957 14 7	One Chinaman, not included, came as a passenger. One female died on board.
1888 ...	15	9	2	...	...	26	31	668 4 4	One man and one woman died on board.
1889 ...	17	9	2	...	...	28	45	1,568 10 6	
1890 ...	14	19	4	3	1	41	36	975 17 7	
1891 ...	20	10	...	...	...	30	25	855 12 1½	
1892 ...	16	5	...	.	...	21	27	622 7 2	
	141	97	25	20	4	287	275	8,386 11 9	

Most of those who wish to re-emigrate are rejected by the Immigration Agent, and having spent or lost all their savings have to remain in India, and regret the day they left the colony to which they are unable to return.

14. *Repatriation.*—The coolies shown in the following table have, after the completion of ten years' residence in the colony, been returned to India, as by the terms of their contract, at the expense of the colony:—

TRINIDAD IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

Return of Immigrants with their Savings from 1851 *to* 1891.

YEAR.	No. of souls embarked.	Deposits in Colonial Treasury for transmission.	Consigned to the care of Surgeon Superintendent.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1851 ...	292	4,605 17 2	...
1852 ...	30	1,594 10 6	...
1853 ...	464	11,001 3 2	...
1855 ...	104	3,130 0 0	...
1856 ...	221	3,230 0 0	3,125 0 0
1857 ...	314	6,390 0 0	961 17 6
1858 ...	363	4,900 0 0	928 19 2
1861 ...	303	2,692 1 9	1,384 11 8
1865 ...	520	9,892 2 10	2,699 1 8
1869 ...	372	10,675 16 8	2,987 14 2
1870 ...	400	10,132 9 3½	650 0 0
1871 ...	159	1,716 12 6	...
1872 ...	378	10,642 7 9	780 9 11
1874 ...	414	10,431 16 4	231 15 5
1876 ...	480	12,485 0 6	271 6 6
1877 ...	461	7,398 18 1½	197 8 8
1878 ...	478	9,997 7 6½	310 3 8
1880 ...	457	12,207 8 2	493 15 8
1881 ...	473	9,966 18 4	688 10 7
1883 ...	501	13,061 7 4	777 9 7
1884 ...	677	16,006 2 7	652 3 4
1885 ...	614	10,869 13 3	276 12 1
1886 ...	544	11,589 11 8	519 15 5
1887 ...	678	12,065 12 6	197 6 3
1888 ...	435	7,995 1 8	250 0 0
1889 ...	668	10,871 9 2	195 11 3
1890 ...	597	7,809 7 6	68 14 2
1891 ...	685	10,781 19 7	327 15 10
Total ...	12,082	£244,140 15 10½	£18,976 2 6

If no other evidence were forthcoming, these figures would be sufficient to show what great opportunities Indian immigrants in this colony have of making and saving money. The amount spent in the colony in comfortable living is quite in proportion to the increase in their means. As shown in the estate returns of money and property owned by indentured immigrants they, besides setting up house and purchasing many things which would be considered luxuries in India, began saving money within a few months of their arrival in the colony. The above return shows that in 21 years 12,082 immigrants, including women, children, infants in arms, the lame, the halt, and the blind, have taken to India over a quarter of a million in solid cash, to say nothing of the gold and silver ornaments with which the women are laden, and the large sums of money, generally of gold, concealed in belts about their persons and in their boxes.

In addition to these returning immigrants, there are always a certain number of well-to-do immigrants going to and coming from India, who despise the immigrant ship in which they could get a passage for a very moderate payment, and prefer to travel by the mail steamers, paying about £50 as passage money.

The following table shows the number for seven years of immigrants who, not being entitled from various causes to free return passage, paid their own passage money. The first column is of those who have not completed the

period of residence in the colony entitling them to free return passage. The second column is of those who, being born in the island of Indian parents, have not returned to India before attaining the age of ten years, at which they are liable to be indentured. Columns 3 and 4 are of those who, emigrating from other colonies or arriving as passengers, are naturally not entitled to free return passage from Trinidad. Column 5 is of those who, having accepted land or money in exchange for their right to free return passage, have afterwards changed their minds and paid their own way :—

Number of Return immigrants paid passage, from "Peshwa," 1884, to "Hereford," 1890.

Ship and year of departure.	Number did not complete 10 years.	Number born in the island (10 years and upwards).	Number from other colonies, etc., etc.	Number who arrived as passengers.	Number commuted for land or money.	Total.
Peshwa, 1884 ...	21	15	16	2	10	64
Mari Bhan, 1885 ...	7	3	...	6	...	16
British Nation, 1886 ...	1	6	...	...	...	7
Erne, 1887	47	17	3	5	10	87
Moy, 1888	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rhone, 1889	21	9	11	2	...	43
Hereford, 1890 ...	1	2	...	...	...	3
	98	53	35	15	20	221

The total number of souls left by the above ships is 4,213.

The question of return passages has already been dealt with by me in a separate note, and I need only give here charges for clothing for the return voyage paid by the immigrants to the Immigration Department :—

	£	s.	d.
Males above ten years of age	1	7	1
Females " " "	1	0	10
Children between five and ten years	0	10	5
Under five years of age	No charge.		

15. *Effectives or Inefficients.*—On a first study of this question it would naturally be supposed that great difficulties must from inherent complexities be met with in any equitable settlement of such conflicting interests. The amount that has been written on this subject would fill books.

The difficulty is this:—The contract or term of agreement with the cooly set forth, among other things, the wages he will receive in the colony. The Emigration Agent acting for the colony, after due consideration of the man's physical condition and suitability for the work required in the colony, and after a careful examination by the Medical Officer acting in the interests of the colony, accepts the man as an able-bodied emigrant entitled to and promised the full rate of wages and other advantages. Acting on this promise, the emigrant goes to Trinidad, and the same remarks apply to any other colony, and on arrival there he is after examination by the colonial medical authorities liable to be told that he is not able-bodied and not entitled to full wages. It is obvious that such a power, unless most carefully exercised, must result in injustice to the immigrant. On the other hand, it cannot be expected that an employer will pay the very large sum required in indenture fees for able-bodied immigrants allotted if such immigrant is obviously unfit for the labour he should give as an able-bodied man.

Rules and regulations for the examination of new immigrants, dated the 25th February 1890.

It must happen in every voyage lasting three or four months that among even the most carefully selected and healthy body of emigrants there will be some who will fall ill, deteriorate in health, or perhaps injure themselves in accidents, and when they arrive in the colony they are fit only to go to hospital, or at all events are not capable of an honest day's work. These are kept under

the eye of the immigration authorities, who, after due observation, can decide whether they are permanently or temporarily unfit for allotment, or, if fit, for allotment on reduced fees payable by the employer for a not able-bodied cooly. Moreover, the employer, even after he has accepted the cooly as able-bodied, may within a certain time after allotment return the cooly to the Immigration Department, saying he is not an able-bodied labourer, and demand the return of the indenture fee. After a careful study of this question in various colonies I have come to the conclusion that there is nothing calling for any revision of the rules or customs bearing on the subject owing to the system by which nearly all work is done by task. A man will be paid whatever his labour may be worth, and he gets his pay equally fairly, whether he works more or less than the task stipulated for by the Ordinance. It is true that he may not get the 1*s.* 0½*d.* which he was promised when he left India, but that is his misfortune and not his employer's fault, who would, where only sufficient workmen are kept for the requirements of the estate, be only too glad if he could do more work and earn more pay.

It only remains for me to add, which is not provided for by the rules, that if the colony will not give the wages promised in India, the immigrant should have the option of returning to India at the expense of the colony or of taking the wages offered for such work he can do.

The following table shows for 11 years the number of men, women, boys, and girls landed in the colony, and the number of those who, either temporarily or permanently, were found unfit by the colonial medical authorities for allotment as labourers on estates:—

Indian Emigration to Trinidad for eleven years, 1881 *to* 1891.

Year.	Embarked.						Born on the voyage.	Died on the voyage.						Landed.						Hospital from Ship.						Hospital from Depôt.						Convalescent Depôt.					
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1881 ...	1,670	725	163	73	100	2,731	10	31	16	18	2	20	85	1,639	700	147	71	90	2,656	29	12	3	1	...	45	57	46	1	5	5	114	103	31	7	1	4	146
1882 ...	1,687	673	139	78	88	2,665	11	18	11	4	1	13	47	1,669	662	135	77	86	2,629	26	14	2	6	1	49	103	49	7	6	9	174	37	...	...	...	...	37
1883 ...	1,843	527	77	51	69	2,067	14	13	5	...	1	7	26	1,830	522	77	50	76	2,055	11	10	...	1	3	25	39	69	10	1	11	121	62	8	3	1	4	78
1884 ...	1,887	813	158	162	126	3,183	22	13	11	3	10	21	58	1,874	802	192	152	127	3,147	22	21	4	5	13	65	22	40	7	3	4	76	96	27	5	6	5	139
1885 ...	964	443	109	80	103	1,719	10	6	6	2	2	9	25	978	437	107	78	104	1,704	16	13	5	1	5	40	5	11	2	1	4	23	90	32	5	11	17	155
1886 ...	1,386	512	149	122	27	2,196	10	5	7	7	2	...	21	1,381	505	142	120	37	2,185	7	17	6	3	5	38	5	27	5	4	2	43	100	44	17	11	4	176
1887 ...	1,306	539	146	111	63	2,185	16	12	3	2	1	3	21	1,294	556	144	110	76	2,180	10	20	6	...	10	46	13	24	1	3	5	46	82	27	9	9	3	130
1888 ...	1,059	447	149	121	98	1,874	15	10	9	...	3	7	29	1,049	438	149	118	106	1,860	15	10	1	4	4	34	22	15	3	3	6	49	97	47	16	13	11	184
1889 ...	1,930	805	234	158	185	3,312	23	10	5	6	7	55	83	1,920	800	225	151	153	3,253	18	22	5	3	12	60	15	32	2	7	8	64	289	93	23	15	22	442
1890 ...	1,703	715	198	179	108	2,903	32	5	*2	1	2	9	19	1,698	*712	197	177	131	2,915	12	14	2	1	8	37	16	31	5	2	11	65	69	24	9	9	4	115
1891 ...	1,810	886	202	184	196	3,278	31	17	13	14	19	51	114	1,793	867	188	165	151	3,164	9	14	3	5	6	37	27	27	9	5	2	70	121	37	14	6	14	192
Total ...	16,765	7,889	1,761	1,219	1,169	28,113	194	140	88	55	50	195	528	16,625	7,010	1,706	1,269	1,137	27,747	175	167	37	30	67	476	324	362	52	40	67	845	1,146	370	108	82	86	1,794

* 1 woman missing, not reckoned as a death.

Names of Immigrants in the Colonial Hospital and House of Refuge at the cost of "Immigration Fund."

Name.	Sex.	Father's name.	Ships and year of arrival.
Nanhu	M.	Pohi	*Jumna*, 1889.
Kutwariya	F.	Lowton	*Ganges*, 1890.
Mungri	F.	Nepal	"
Luchmon	M.	Sunker	*Allanshaw*, 1890.
Akbar Khan	M.	Vazir Khan	*Avon*, 10th March 1891.
Dukhan	M.	Sankar	"
Punia	F.	Bhabani	"
Kangla	M.	Doma	"
Behari	M.	Debi	*Avon* rejected B.C.
		House of Refuge.	
Jankee	Over 5 years in the island.		
Bootan			
Janki	F.	Mangli	*Jura*, 10th January 1889.
Dabeepersad	...	Son of Janki	"
Gujadhur	Particulars not known.		

The above table gives particulars of helpless individuals who, not being fit for any kind of work, are maintained, pending return to India, at the expense of the Immigration Fund.

The rules with regard to reports to be made by the Medical Officer or Board of Inspection on all persons permanently unfit for indenture only came into force on the 25th February 1890; and the immigrants now in hospital who arrived since that date, or during last season, number only eight, five of whom arrived here on the 10th March 1891. These people will, so soon as they are fit to leave hospital, be allotted to estates.

Those who arrived in 1889, and previous to that date, may be regarded as incurable.

16. *Marriages.*—Of the 986 marriages registered in 1890, 65 only were of natives of India, of which 53 were marriages according to Christian rites and 12 civil marriages before the District Registrar. This is stated to be an increase on the number of the previous year, and due to the strenuous efforts of the Church to combat the prevailing system of concubinage.

The following table shows the number of marriages and the marriage-rate for five years ending 1890:—

Year.	Total number of marriages.	East Indian marriages. — Christian rite.	East Indian marriages. — Civil.	Number of persons married in general population.	Number of persons married per 1,000, in general population.
1886	574	27	1	1,092	8·8
1887	649	30	...	1,238	9·6
1888	772	48	5	1,438	10·9
1889	766	40	12	1,428	10·5
1890	986	53	12	1,842	13·2

During the year 1890, 436 marriages were recorded under "The Immigrants' Marriage and Divorce Ordinance, 1881." Of these, 282 were marriages of immigrants who, on arrival here, declared themselves to stand in the relation of husband and wife, and were so entered by the Protector of Immigrants in his Register of Immigrant Marriages, copies of these entries being forwarded to this Department for record in the Colonial Register of Indian Immigrants' Marriages; while 64 were marriages recorded by District Registrars under clause 11 of the Ordinance. Among the 282 marriages declared by immigrants on arrival and recorded by the Protector of Immigrants, there were *six* in which *two* female immigrants were entered as the wives of *one* male immigrant. The Ordinance could scarcely have been intended to legalize such marriages as these, but the Registrar-General has no power to refuse to record any copy of an entry of marriage fowarded to him by the Protector of Immigrants.

The Protector of Immigrants, Trinidad, was good enough to furnish the following note on marriage and divorce as affecting Indian Immigrants.

This is a very difficult subject to deal with for several reasons. The proportion of Indian females in the colony is so much smaller than that of males that it is impossible for

every man to have a wife of his own, even if he wished to have one. This evil is also increased by the fact that in some cases Indians, such as shopkeepers, landholders, etc., etc., who are in comfortable circumstances, have more than one wife, and though they may perhaps be married to one, keep another as a concubine. The only remedy for this state of affairs is the introduction of a large percentage of women from India, which would, however, greatly increase the expense of Indian immigration into the colony. It is, I think, astonishing that, under these circumstances, so many women are to be found raising families to the men to whom they are married or with whom they have been living for many years.

Thousands of men have been for years past living with women who are not of the same caste, with the result that their children would in India be looked on as outcasts; I refer here of course to the Hindu part of the population, which numbers at least four-fifths of the Indian race in this colony. The female children of Indian descent are generally married about the age of ten years, under arrangements made for them by their parents. Under the present Indian Marriage and Divorce Ordinance the provisions relating to real and personal law and religion are only a source of confusion and likely to involve the whole marriage question in great difficulties hereafter. I do not include in these the section which provides for the registration on the arrival here of immigrants who have contracted marriage in India, but only to marriages entered into after arrival here. It must be evident to any one who has any real experience of the position and life of Indian immigrants here, and some knowledge of the rules connected with caste in India, that the application of their personal law and religion must involve us in considerable difficulties hereafter when dealing with questions of marriage and inheritance. According to our present law marriage is celebrated in the case of Hindus by "Brahmins" and "Sadus," the District Registrar merely registering the marriage, which is presumed to have been celebrated according to the personal law and religion of the parties concerned. The married couple in the course of time have children, and the husband, perhaps, dies. If he has accumulated either real or personal property it may be worth the while of some near relative, not being the wife or child of the marriage, to step in and say, "I dispute the inheritance, as the marriage which was registered was not celebrated according to the personal law and religion of the parties concerned." The husband may have been a "Chuttree" or other caste, both of his parents being of the same caste; while the wife, though one of her parents, most probably the father, was a "Chuttree," may have had a woman of lower caste for her mother, thus rendering the marriage invalid and the wife and child deprived of the property left by the deceased. Another evil that will arise from carrying into effect the provisions of the Ordinance relating to the personal law and religion of immigrants will be that a man, whether "Hindu" or "Muhammadan," may marry more than one wife under a law which provides heavy penalties on any one harbouring, enticing or having illicit intercourse with any of the females registered as a wife, and this in a country where the proportion of Indian women is so small compared with that of the male population. The cases in which immigrants here could contract marriage according to the personal law and religion of the parties concerned is so small, except in the case of "Muhammadans," that I think the wisest course to pursue would be to eliminate entirely all provisions relating to personal law and religion, except that which provides for the registration of marriages on the arrival of immigrants in the colony. It may be said that, as every immigrant who comes from India to this colony is entitled to a return passage, he carries with him all the domiciliary rights of his native country, and is entitled to marry and exercise certain civil rights similar to those of the land of his birth. Here again, however, another difficulty confounds us: above 5,000 of these people have already commuted their right to a return passage for either land or money, and, with their children, number about 11,000. Have they not by doing so given up the domiciliary rights above mentioned? and, if so, will their marriage with others who have not done so still more complicate the question? I would suggest that the simplest way of dealing with the question would be to strike out the provisions relating to personal law and religion, which greatly complicate the whole question, and substitute for it the ordinary civil marrige, which can be performed before any District Registrar, and which will protect the married couple just as efficiently without raising questions of Indian civil law and custom, which our Supreme Courts here do not understand.

Every liberty is allowed immigrants here in the exercise of their various religions, and no difficulty is placed in the way of their marriages according to the customs of their native land; but it is a different thing to embody questions connected with their personal law and religion under special Ordinances, with heavy penal clauses which apply to no other class of the community (specially when their personal law and religion permit of their marrying several wives) in a country where the proportion of females to males is so small.

I would draw attention to the opinion of Rev. W. Moore, who was many years in India and Trinidad working among the immigrant class. He says pundits or priests should be appointed registrars of marriages, and all who are living together permanently should be legally considered as married.

Something is urgently necessary to legalize the unions, many of which are permanent and which, although not contracted by persons of the same caste or formally acknowledged before the Registrar, should at all events hold good for children born and property acquired in the colony. In 1881 was passed the main provision for the marriages and divorce of Indian immigrants [No. 6—1881, dated 2nd May], and in 1890, another Ordinance was proposed to

consolidate and amend the law as to the marriages and divorce of Indian immigrants. Both these are based on the supposition that immigrants going to be married and divorced will appear before the Registrar, which is about the last thing they would think of.

The subject has received much attention in British Guiana, and I would refer to my note on that Colony for further information.

17. *Education.*—The opportunities for education in Trinidad are numerous, and the support of Government and of the estates liberal.

The expenditure on schools in 1889, exclusive of the educational staff, was over £23,000.

Primary schools, 176 in number. Presbyterian Cooly Mission 15 schools on estates.

Elementary Education Ordinance, 1890-91.

In 1890, His Excellency Sir W. Robinson wrote to the Secretary of State for the Colonies as follows:—

The new Law will re-enact with modifications and additions the principal provisions of the Ordinance of 1870 with regard to primary education. It will largely increase the powers of the Board of Education, which will practically exercise complete control over the elementary schools. Under its provisions the Board will have considerable spending power, and will have to exercise very great discretion. Its power will be practically absolute, and its guidance should necessarily be active, faithful and straightforward. Its principal duties will be to establish, maintain or possibly discontinue Government schools, to sanction the establishment of, and to grant or discontinue aid from public funds to assisted schools. The Board will control, regulate and direct the local management of at least the Government schools, and the denominational assisted schools will be subject to vigilant supervision and inspection, and will also be liable to have assistance withdrawn from them or to be closed if they do not fulfil the educational requirements laid down by the law. It is proposed that liberal grants should be made in aid of building, not only school-houses, but teachers' residences. Aid will also be given for the remuneration of teachers, including fixed salaries, according to the class of certificate, and attendance grants and bonuses according to the proficiency of the scholars and the general character and tone of the school. The payment of this State aid will be made on conditions which require, among other things, the acceptance of a conscience clause and the admission of *all* children without distinction of religion, race, nationality or language.

As stated by Sir Charles Dilke in his able and instructive work, the "Problems of Greater Britain," the educational history of Trinidad is exceedingly interesting. It would be quite impossible in a colony such as this, comprising so many different elements in its population, to adopt any system which would give satisfaction to all. The great feature in the new Ordinance, which is necessarily a compromise, is, however, liberality to religious effort by the grant from the public purse of three-fourths of the school expenses to all denominations who may establish a school in any village or district where there does not already exist, or is not likely otherwise to exist, sufficient school accommodation. The object of the new Ordinance is to make the assisted schools available for *all* children. On the other hand, it is not intended to provide all denominations or any denomination with a school of its *own* without regard to the school accommodation already existing.

It will thus be seen that the duties of the new Education Board will be of an excessively difficult and delicate nature, and that their first care will be not to permit a waste of public money by allowing a number of small rival schools to be started.

It is admitted on all sides that before any great improvement can be hoped for, the status and qualifications of teachers must be radically improved. The Ordinance, therefore, not only provides for a fixed salary according to a teacher's certificate, a bonus according to the proficiency of scholars and the general character and tone of the school, a grant-in-aid for a teacher's residence, but it makes provision for the establishment of training schools and for the recognition of denominational schools for such purposes. All teachers must in future hold certificates; and four years will be allowed from the date of the passage of the Ordinance in which teachers now engaged must obtain certificates.

The Ordinance, I am glad to say, also extends gratuitous education to the children of indentured immigrants, and provides for the establishment of special Government schools for the education of Indian children. It is strange, but nevertheless true, that this provision has not met with unqualified approval.

The Indian population amounts to close upon 70,000—quite one-third or more than one-third of the entire community—and it is an element which cannot be overlooked, which is powerful in the present and will be far more powerful in the future.

The education of these people and of their children, who have done and are doing such good service in the colony in developing its resources, is a duty which the Government and their employers owe to them, and from which there is no escape. I have satisfaction in calling attention to late Education Returns, viz., those of 1888 and 1889, which prove that more cooly children are under instruction now than during any previous years. In addition to the many children who are being educated under the auspices of the Canadian Mission, there have quite recently been established five Indian schools where more than 250 children are being educated in English and Hindustani.

It has always appeared to me that, putting aside private effort, these children have been sadly neglected. They come to us strangers and, as a rule, utterly ignorant of our language and customs. They are employed entirely in agriculture; their children are born on the estates. Every effort, therefore, whether they are still indentured or have become free, should, in my opinion, be made to retain them in the colony and to convert them into useful settlers and good citizens.

Their position is so unique as to warrant special treatment, and I trust that the salutary provisions of the Education Ordinance will be ungrudgingly extended to them in the future.

I believe that the Indian is capable of high mental training. A few years ought to show a marked effect on the rising generation, as in Trinidad they can learn modern ideas comparatively unfettered by caste and other pernicious influences. If this view is, as I believe it to be, correct, the educated Hindu should be a very prominent factor in the future history of this island.

Of course our schools are open to cooly children; but very few only attend, either because they reluctantly mix with the Creole children, or because their parents do not seem to appreciate the advantages of primary instruction. An American Missionary Society has, nevertheless, established on estates, and on several cooly blocks, special schools for their instruction: these schools are better attended. I will here remark that the Hindus seem to be highly indifferent in matters of religion, and, from sheer habit probably, steadily adhere to their pagan tenets and practices. Only an imperceptible minority have become converts, and I say with regret that little reliance can be placed on these converts.

Only a very small percentage of cooly children, and they only when very young and for a year or two, make use of the exceptional facilities afforded for education. Many parents are indifferent to the advantages of education for their children, and prefer them to work in the field and make few cents when old enough. A boy of 12 years old can earn 25 cents a day as leader boy in a mule cart, leading cattle 10 cents, trimming cane plants 12 cents, and also help their parents in completing their tasks. Many estates subscribe handsomely to schools, the Burnley estates giving £150 a year to different schools. The Canadian Mission have 49 East Indian schools with 1,958 boys and 926 girls, and an average attendance of 1,876 pupils in 1890. Thirteen Church of England schools have been establised in this island during the last four years. The Presbyterian Mission has during the last 20 years established more than 20 schools. In the Church of England schools there are over 1,000 pupils, but many of these are creole negros. At an ordinary school 30 is about the average attendance. Cooly children have to be coaxed to come to school, sometimes with presents of clothes. The desire to get these children to attend is no doubt connected with the Government grant to schools having over a certain number of pupils.

Many attempts have been made to overcome the disinclination of cooly parents to their children attending school, but if left to the decision of the parents, little can be expected. The plan suggested by that great philanthropist, Mr. Quintin Hogg, and which has been tried on many estates in British Guiana of only giving those children who have been at school employment on the estates after school hours might well be adopted. In British Guiana may be seen the baskets outside of the children who are attending school for the necessary hour or two.

Education outside the town in Trinidad is almost entirely gratuitous, and is largely supported by the sugar estates; and there is also a Government grant-in-aid. The fees for education for the whole country schools in the island barely amount to £200 yearly, and considering the trouble and uncertainty in obtaining payment, this sum is hardly worth collecting.

The following are extracts from a report by the Rev. R. H. Moore on the Education of *Indian Children in Church of England Schools*, To His Excellency Sir William Robinson, K. C. M. G., Governor of Trinidad:—

In my Mission Report for 1887-88 I gave it as my emphatic opinion, and this opinion is being strengthened every day, that a mixed school, *i.e.*, for Creoles and Indians, will be a mistake. An Indian will not send his child to a Creole school. He is afraid of injustice being done his child from the Creole teacher, and of ill-usage from the Creole pupils. The Creole, as a rule, looks down on the Indian: he is a semi-civilised being he speaks a barbarous language, and his manners are barbarous. He comes to Trinidad to make money, for there is no money in his own country, so he thinks. He takes work cheaper than the Creole will do: hence he must be ill-treated where he can be ill-treated with impunity.

Following the custom in India where separate schools exist for the separate classes, I have established, where I can, five Indian schools. That such schools ought to be established in all places where the Indians congregate admits of no doubt.

II. Of the five Indian schools I take:—

(*a*) *Peru Village Indian School.*—This is for the children of parents residing all over the village. The parent, are poor labourers, grass-sellers and fishermen. Some of the parents are so poor that it is quite a common occurrence for some of the children to be absent till new garments can be purchased!! To demand fees would be to shut up school. We have some 70 names on the roll, and the daily average is 44. We first rented a small house; we have been obliged to rent a bigger one as the number is steadily increasing. We first employed one teacher; we have now at work one teacher (Indian), one monitor (Indian), and we have been obliged to employ a sewing mistress (Creole) for the Indian girls. I get for this school a monthly grant of twenty dollars, and our expenses are twenty-seven, to say nothing for the purchase of school furniture. An Indian greatly dislikes sending his child even half a mile from his home.

(*b*) *Rosehill Indian School.*—This is also an Indian school for poor Indian children. The nearest Government school is the Eastern School, about a mile as the crow flies, but the way to it for the Indian child living up the hill may make the distance two or more miles. I may state that there are two other so-called Indian schools not 100 yards from my school. I say so-called Indian schools since no Indian tongue is taught, and the teachers are Creoles. We have some 42 names on the roll, and the average is 36. Were it not for the two schools so close to us, one set up by Mr. McHugh, the Government Interpreter, and the other by the Roman Catholics, we would get some 100 children. For this school I get a monthly grant of twenty dollars. Our outlay, besides the purchase of school furniture, appliances, &c., &c., &c., is twenty-five dollars. A teacher (Indian) is employed and a sewing mistress (Indian) as a sewing mistress for the girls.

(*c*) *Phœnix Park Indian School.*—This school is near Claxton Bay. It is for the Indian children of the labourers employed on the *Phœnix Park* Estate. About a mile from this school is Providence School, but this is for Creoles. The Canadian Missionaries have a school for Indians in Esperanza. This is about a mile away,—much too far for the Indian child. Our school is doing well and has 40 names on the roll; average 35. It would have done better had we a better Indian teacher, one more popular with his countrymen. The one we had has been now sent away, and it is hoped that the school will prosper under the new man. We have a sewing mistress here also. The expenses, that is to say, the ordinary expenses, cover the grant, *i.e.*, twenty dollars a month.

(*d*) I now come to *Cedros*. There is a large Indian population in Cedros, either employed on the different estates or cultivators. They are found all over the coast from La Brea to Cedros. There is in Cedros a Government school, and before I started my Indian school I doubt whether it had half-a-dozen Indian children on its roll. My Indian school is about half-a-mile from the Government school, and to show the want of an Indian school, and how it is appreciated, I may state that the children from Perseverance and St. John's village *pass* the Government school almost *half-way* on their walk to our Indian school. There are no fees here, and two teachers and a sewing mistress are employed. The number on the roll was 38 two months ago, and the average 36. As the Bishop has since visited the school and described it as a large school, the number must be greater. It is a fact that the school is increasing in number, and had we a larger grant, I would hire an additional room. I applied for a grant of thirty dollars instead of the twenty dollars I now get, but the application was rejected. This school was established in 1887. As this institution is an important one, and the boys are far advanced, we have to employ as head teacher a very efficient teacher. Hence our expenses here are some forty-eight dollars a month.

(*e*) *Columbia Indian School.*—This school is about two miles from Cedros and much too far for the Indian children of Columbia to come to the Cedros school. A teacher and a sewing mistress are employed here, and the number on the roll is 36. Average 30. The grant (twenty dollars) just covers the ordinary expenses.

Children earning wages.

I beg most respectfully to submit that the question whether these Indians schools intended for Indian children be within two miles of the Government school or any other school for Creoles, is a most immaterial one. The question is, are these schools required? That they are is shown by their success. No doubt many of the Indians do not send their children to school. They cannot afford to spare the children from work and their earning a few cents, but I venture to state that the Indian is gradually beginning to see the benefits of an English education, and so our Indian schools must increase in number. The Church of England Mission here in three years has established five schools, and if the Mission had the funds, it would at once establish three more Indian schools, one in Belmont, one in Erin, and one in Chatham. These five schools are educating some 250 children at a cost to the Government of £250 a year, *i.e.*, at the rate of

£1 a head a year. We are giving the Indian the same education as the Government is giving the Creole, and he has to make his way all through the standards. We have to keep our schools in repair, purchase school furniture, and keep the Indian child supplied with stationery, &c.

We are trying to bring English education to our Indian immigrant. As a rule, it is to him worthless, and so he does not care for it. Like the Chinaman, the Indian is a thorough Conservative, and he is suspicious of any new thing. He never went to school, so why should his child go? His object in coming to Trinidad is to make money, and for this purpose he has come thousands of miles across the ocean. He will tell you that he was induced to come by false hopes held out to him, but no one who knows the avariciousness of the Indian believes him. He hoards every cent. that can be spared, or he lends it out at 100 per cent., and his son must go to work to make the extra cent., and his daughter is worth so much or so little as she is good looking or the reverse. Hence the girls in our school as soon as they are getting on a little in the three R's. and in sewing, are removed and married.

Indifference of parents to education of their children.

To ask an Indian to send his child to school and to ask him to pay for his child's education is to him something extremely ridiculous. We must, therefore, as the ruling power, make the Indian see the value of education; we must, as it were, coax him to send his child to school, and we must, as we do, induce the child to come by presents of books, clothes and sweetmeats.

Attendance at school for Indian children between the ages of six and ten, when their labour in the field is worth little, should be compulsory, and after 10 optional, and the obligatory attendance at school should not be for more than 200 days in the year, so that children may be free when required to help their parents.

I think I see a tendency in this colony to carry education too far on the part of some individuals and educational bodies who, with the best intentions, take infinite pains to give their young converts a high class education. It is easy to understand that the employment of educated young Indians as clerks, catechists, can only be very limited, whereas when educated to this pitch they are useless for any other purpose.

Elementary schooling on an estate during younger years expands the intelligence and understanding and inculcates habits of regularity, obedience and respect for authority, and if varied with the technical teaching necessary to turn out a good workman, cannot fail to do good; but this school work should not be continued too long, or they become too proud and lazy for manual work, and as one gentleman feelingly said, who supported primary education, "they walk about with their boots on and do nothing." It is a great curse to a rising colony, though perhaps gratifying to the teacher, to have a lot of over-educated and effeminate youngsters. The future of the colony depends on the development of its agriculture, on which the general revenues might be more usefully employed, than on the manufacture of clerks.

Under the heading "School fees," section 12, the Elementary Education Ordinance, provides for the free education of the children of indentured Immigrants in elementary schools. Industrial instruction and the working and cultivating of land forms a part of every boy's education, and needle work and cutting out under-clothing that of the girls. In addition to the elementary schools to which Indian children are admitted, the following rules relate to Indian schools:—

Part III.—INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Section 10, Ordinance, 1891.

108. Special Indian schools established or allowed under the provisions of section 18 of the Ordinance will, except where otherwise provided by rules made by the Board, be subject to the rules made by the Board with respect to elementary schools.

109. Every teacher in a special Indian school must understand both the English and Hindustani languages, and must hold either a certificate granted in pursuance of the rules governing elementary schools, or a special certificate of competency as a teacher in Indian schools, which will be granted by the Board after examination. A certificate of competency may be granted to an Indian teacher under 21 years of age.

110. The remuneration of teachers in Indian schools holding the ordinary certificates of competency to teach in elementary schools shall be the same as is provided by Rule 38 of the rules governing elementary schools, and the remuneration of teachers holding special certificates of competency granted under Rule 107 of these rules shall be such sum, not exceeding $30 a month, as may be fixed by the managers of the school.

111. Teachers in Indian schools established by Government, or receiving Government aid prior to the date of these rules, will be allowed a period of four years in which to obtain certificates of competency.

112. The remuneration of pupil teachers in Indian schools shall in each case be such sum as may be recommended by the managers of the school and sanctioned by the Board. A pupil teacher in an Indian school may be less than 14, but must not be less than 12 years of age.

The following remarks are taken from a history of the Mission of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland:—

"The importance of the educational work done by the Mission may be gathered from the fact that there are now over forty schools, attended by nearly 3,000 pupils. The planters have always contributed largely towards the support of these schools, and considerabls amounts have been received from Government, on the system of payment by results. At the beginning of this year 1891 a new school ordinance came into operation in the island. According to this ordinance the Government pay three-fourths of all the expenses of the schools, including the rental of buildings erected by the Mission. These buildings are to be free for religious services on the Sabbath day."

At present the children of Indian immigrants or their descendants may be found in the Government schools of the colony, or in the schools of the different religious denominations which exist here. But the first place must be given to the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, which has carried on its labours in this colony for more than twenty-six years. Their success at first was small; but they worked steadily on till they now have at their schools above 2,800 Indian children. As far as I am aware, those who wish to become Christians are allowed to do so, but no pressure is brought to bear on them to induce them to change their own religions. They have white Missionaries in several districts of the colony, and also one or two ordained Missionaries who came to this colony as immigrants, and who prosecute their labours with considerable success. The Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church have also Indian children at their schools, and besides that orphanages at which Indian children are brought up and educated. For each of the orphans they receive £10 per annum from the Immigration Fund for their maintenance in the orphanages. The Church of England returns which I received from the Rev. Moore give the numbers at their schools at about 1,100, with a daily average attendance of about 700. (*Note by the Honourable the Protector of Immigrants.*)

18. *Missionaries and Mission Work.*—The following extracts from a paper on missionary operations in the West Indies are interesting:—

The credit of originating the Trinidad Mission belongs to the Rev. John (now Dr. Morton, who arrived in Trinidad in January 1868. He immediately set to work to establish schools, and to acquire a knowledge of the language. In speaking Hindustani Mr. Morton is now a thorough adept, having probably no equal in Trinidad. The most important undertaking of the year 1871 was the erection of a church, the first dedicated to Christian worship among the coolies of Trinidad. The interest of the people rose with the walls, and the money flowed in beyond their expectations, the coolies themselves contributing nearly $800 of the total cost of $3,200. In due time the church was completed, and it stands to-day a monument of the faith and labour of those who undertook and accomplished the work. This is not the last time in the history of the Mission, when projects that were deemed necessary were undertaken, when the ways and means could not be devised, and the issue justified the faith. This edifice is a good-sized commodious building, cool and attractive, bearing the euphonious name, *Susumachar* (glad tidings). Equally suitable churches are now found at the other three principal centres.

Six years had now been given to mission work among the coolies They were years of trials and difficulties, but yet of steady progress, if slow. We find one of the missionaries writing in his annual report of this date: "We have had our anxieties, and you will admit that they were not groundless, when I inform you of the existence of a secret, crafty, organized, and active opposition by Muhammadans, which was designed to thwart our efforts and break up our Mission. Nearly every convert was tampered with, and in some cases fair promises of reward were made, if Christianity were renounced.

In 1883, the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland decided to take part in the evangelization of the coolies, and the Rev. J. Hendrie was appointed as their Agent.

From the very commencement of their work, the missionaries directed special attention to the education of the young. During the earlier years of the Mission they were entirely confined to native teachers, creole and cooly. And the chief supply has always come, and must continue to come, from this source.

19. *Women* are treated kindly both by their masters and their husbands, and do no work during the last months of pregnancy or after confinement. At other times, if they prefer to stay at home, no compulsion is used to make them work Of course during crop time it is expected that they will do all they can.

Many managers have talked to me about the small proportion of women, and no doubt the paucity of women causes many inconveniences in management, and there are many jealousies and quarrels. A good-looking young woman receives much admiration, and many are no doubt polyandrous and some regular prostitutes, which cannot be wondered at, as women are drawn from the same

class in India, but I have not noticed any serious crime resulting from unequal numbers of men and women. I think more women of a respectable class should be encouraged to emigrate with their husbands and children, and as an inducement their indenture might be reduced to two years; but there is no occasion to increase compulsorily the proportion of women who accompany the men, which would only result in a greater number of loose women being recruited in the Indian bazars.

Many of the cooly women of Trinidad are so well off that there is no occasion for them to work, but the means of acquiring this wealth are rather doubtful.

20. *Caste* is not a subject which troubles coolies long after their landing, and in most cases many of the prejudices disappear or become much modified. The following list of castes, to show those from which immigrants are drawn, has been furnished me by the Trinidad Immigration Department:—

Tabulated statement showing the castes of Immigrants introduced during season 1879-80.

Muhammadan ...	648	Brought forward ...	2,826	Brought forward ...	3,077
Takoor, Chatri, Rajput ...	294	Katick	19	Bhatt	2
Chamar	274	Lohar	18	Tucha	2
Ahir and Satope ...	255	Barai	16	Koibucto	2
Brahman	175	Dhanuk	15	Arrock	2
Kahar	128	Mali and Bari ...	15	Bhogohan	2
Kurmi	125	Kewat	15	Bagdi	1
Kori	88	Kyesth	15	Ghatwar and Ghutoal ..	1
Lodh	73	Mochi	15	Bostom	1
Koiri	72	Kalwar	13	Beldar	1
Teli	59	Halwye	12	Thanu and Tanta ...	1
Murais and Murao ...	57	Bhuja	11	Pattahar	1
Dosad	54	Musahur	10	Goriah	1
Passi	52	Tatowa	7	Tamoli	1
Kunbi	49	Gosaine and Athit ...	7	Banspore	1
Kachi	49	Bhuiar	6	Bhurboojoo	1
Bhurr	47	Bahalea	6	Ajoodhabasi	1
Nonia	45	Bind	6	Onaie	1
Kessan	34	Mahurutta	5	Chundul	1
Gararia	32	Sonar	4	Ghahai	1
Gowala	31	Dhurkhar	4	Jogi	1
Kandu	30	Ghar or Gour ...	4	Jaswar	1
Jat	26	Christian	4	Suri	1
Nao and Hajam ...	26	Goojar	4	Kosoriban	1
Buncah	24	Rungwa	4	Benhoneg	1
Mullah	22	Patowa	4	Manjee	1
Bhungi, Mehter, Halkore, and Lalbegi ...	19	Kanu	3	Awasti	1
Kumar	19	Kol	3		
Dhobi	19	Napith	3		
		Boes	3		
Carried forward ...	2,826	Carried forward ...	3,077		3,108

Tabulated statement showing the castes of immigrants introduced during season 1889-90.

Chamar	647	Brought forward ...	2,751	Brought forward ...	3,021
Muhammadan	355	Teli	22	Bahaleah	4
Ahir and Satgope ..	275	Baraie	22	Kyesth	4
Chuttree, Takur and Rajput	268	Kunbi	19	Bhukta	4
Koiri	157	Kandu	18	Koibucto	4
Kahar	144	Tatwa	16	Khandit	4
Kurmi	129	Nao, Hajam and Napith	16	Dhunia	3
Bhurr	84	Dhanak	15	Bhuia	3
Dosad	76	Gour and Ghor ...	13	Turha	3
Kori	75	Murai and Mura ...	12	Tinwat and Bankor ...	2
Gwala	69	Dhurkar	12	Kanu	2
Masuhur	64	Malli and Bari ...	11	Zamindar	2
Passi	58	Kalwar	11	Nat	2
Nonia	43	Rajbhuir	9	Beldar	2
Gararia	40	Sonar	9	Thanu or Tanta ...	2
Lodh	34	Dhobi	9	Katick	2
Mulla	33	Chassa	8	Christian	1
Brahman and Gosame ...	32	Bhuja	7	Pathurin	1
Bhunji, Mehter, Halkore, and Lalbegi	32	Banspore	7	Goriah	1
Bind	31	Dom	7	Kol	1
Kewat	30	Halwye	6	Tamoli	1
Lohar	29	Buncah	6	Kaserwani	1
Bhoocar	28	Jat	6	Sandi	1
Kachi	23	Kumar	5	Bostom	1
		Bagdi	4		
Carried forward ...	2,751	Carried forward ...	3,021		3,072

Note by the Protector of Immigrants, Trinidad.

Caste in this colony, though not entirely abolished, is very considerably modified, and I feel confident that were immigration from India to cease now, fifty years from this would find but little trace of caste in the colony, or what might remain so changed that the "Brahmins" of India would not be able to recognise it.

Caste, which is such a mighty power in India, becomes very much modified here, and its rules are not much observed by the children of immigrants born here, who at present number above 20,000, many of whom are Christians; and, as I have already said, it is probable that if immigration from India were to cease now, caste as known in India would in fifty or sixty years be a thing of the past, except perhaps among a few "Brahmins" or "Chuttrees," who might still cling to it. The feeling, however, that in crossing the "Kalla Pani" a serious breach of caste had been committed, would very much weaken their influence.

I attach a memorandum by Mr. Philip Ramkeesoon, one of my clerks, on a new sect or religion which appears to have been introduced from Benares, and numbers among its converts Hindus of all castes as well as a few Muhammadans. The descendants of Indian immigrants born here soon get into the habit of wearing the ordinary European costumes; this may be said to be generally the case with all of them who are in comfortable circumstances, and even with a few who arrive here as adult.

The immigrant, after some years' stay here, becomes much more independent in his bearing towards Europeans, and though he may salute you on passing, does not give you the same low bow with his salaam that one expects as a matter of course in many parts of India.

Anyone who has seen the difference in the demeanour of immigrants on their arrival in this colony, as compared with their general bearing and manner when about to leave for India in a return ship, will fully appreciate what I have already said on this subject. Females who on their arrival here would veil their faces with their ornie at the approach of a man, not being their husband or one of the household, after some years' residence in the colony, merely touch the ornie with the hand, and in many cases neglect to do so altogether.

The children of immigrants who are born here or arrive at an early age pay little attention to this custom as they grow up, some even adopting European costumes. Five-and-twenty years ago Indian immigrants were seldom seen using the cutlass in field work, and still more seldom the woodman's axe, but they are now to be seen cutting canes in the crop season; and though formerly they confined themselves to clearing lands from which the heavy timber had been years before removed by the Creole axeman or Spaniard, they may now be found clearing forest land, either for the purpose of making charcoal or for planting cocoa. It is curious also to note that many immigrants who are not Christians visit annually a Catholic shrine at Siparia, which is not very far from the Indian settlements of "Faizabad" and "Roussillac," in the ward of Oropouche. I attach a note of Mr. Monteil, one of the clerks of the Immigration Department, who is himself a Catholic, and has given an interesting account of the pilgrimages of Indian immigrants to this shrine.

As far as it can be ascertained, the statue of the Virgin Mary, which is in the Church at Siparia (a village in the ward of Oropouche) and honoured as the "Divina Pastora," was brought there by some Spanish monks of the Capuchin Order in about the year 1730.

These monks were firstly in Venezuela, where they succeeded in converting many of the aborigines. But after a time the people rose against the Capuchins and massacred some of them. The rest fled from Venezuela with their followers and landed in this island, where they established several missions, of which one was at Siparia. Since then the Catholics have visited Siparia on pilgrimage to the "Divina Pastora," and obtained, it is said, many graces which they prayed for. This, of course, spread through the whole island, and it is not now a rare event to see people of every denomination from various parts of the colony undertaking this pilgrimage. Chinese and coolies, too, join in this manifestation of faith. Since the roads from San Fernando to Siparia were opened up, the pilgrims go there on the second Sunday after Easter to celebrate the patronage feast of the "Divina Pastora" in larger numbers than formerly.

Memorandum by MR. PHILIP RAMKISSUN, *Clerk, Irrigation Office, Trinidad.*

RAMANUND, KABEER, OWGHUR AND SEWNARAIN PHUNTS.

All of which exist in India; as soon as one joins either of the first three of these societies, the word "Dass" is added to his name.

Ramanund-Phunt was introduced in the colony by one Kundoudass, a Brahmin who died here several years ago. The headman now of the society named Ghooradass, a Brahman, resides in St. James Village. Besides him, however, there are several others in different parts of the island who distribute Bhaik, i.e., a round piece of wood with a string through it (which is supposed to be wood called chandan,* only got in India), worn round the neck as a mark of the society; this mark is only used in the first two religions, viz., Ramanund and Kabeer Phunts.

Kabeer-Phunt was introduced by one Meethoodass, a Chamar who came from India through Demerara in 1880, distributed bhaiks to seven men and four women, and went back to India through Demerara. About six months after his departure, one Gobindass, also a Chamar and a member of the society, came here from Demerara and distributed bhaiks to Jogidass, a Chamar, Nowaldass, a Chattree, and several others of different castes, and after

* Toolse wood, which is grown in the island, is also used for this purpose.

leaving the headmanship (Mahunt) to Jogidass, and Secretaryship (Dewan) to Nowaldass, with power to both to distribute bhaiks, he also went back to India. The society went on working well for several years, and on every full moon the majority of the members of the society met at a temple (Cuttia) in the ward of Arima, and at other places, where Jogidass always officiated as bishop, and in this position gathered a good deal of money. Nowaldass, the Secretary, who is highly educated in Hindi, and who has more influence among the coolies, found favour in the sight of the high castes, viz., Brahmins and Chattrees, caused them to hold a meeting (Panchait) at Goorodass' temple in St. James Village, and there the Brahmins and Chattrees unanimously told Jogidass, who knew nothing of their intention, nor the cause of the meeting, that he must give up the headmanship to Nowaldass, as not only he was a bachelor, but because it suited him best, and that they could no longer allow Jogidass to be worshipped by higher castes, and finally succeeded in getting Jogidass against his will to sign a paper to that effect. In the change, however, which is not definitely settled, opinions differ; some say that the change ought to be made; others say no—we have nothing to do with castes in the society; we are equal as soon as we join the society, for Meethoodass and Gobindass themselves are Chamars, and no change ought to be made unless made by Gobindass, who lives in Benares, and can come over easily. Gobindass has been written to, and he says it is wrong for the people not belonging to the society to interfere; and as large sums of money are always being remitted to him, he is coming out in the first ship of the ensuing season, 1891-92, to settle the misunderstanding. During the misunderstanding, one Jhuridass, a Kurmi chief of the society in Demerara, came over here to see his friend Nerasdass, *alias* Kowlasar; hearing of the misunderstanding, at first said, high as he was, it would not be right for him to interfere, as he did not appoint them to their respective positions, but after finding that the majority of the people were on Nowaldass' side, he also signed the paper which bears the signatures of the high castes who were for the change on the day of the meeting at St. James. When Gobindass heard of Jhuridass also signing the paper, he wrote to say it was wrong for him to take part in it, as he had something to do with Demerara, and not Trinidad. Jhuridass, who says he will leave for Calcutta in the first ship this year, is not only recognised by Nerasdass, *alias* Kowlasar, as a friend, but also as his spiritual guide, and has succeeded in persuading the said Nerasdass to make a present of $500 to him, which was forwarded a few days ago to Demerara for him, besides other large presents of money, gold watch and chain, and other valuables, on the two last occasions when in Trinidad.

Oughur-Phunt originated from Keernarains Cuttia at village Ramghur, pargana Barah and zilla Benares. This Phunt was introduced in the colony by one Sunphoolram *alias* Sunphooldass (it is not quite certain that the word "dass" is used in this religion, as it does not follow the name of the originator Keenarain; it, however, follows the names of some of the members of the society now in existence) about twenty years ago, and who died here. One Moteedass held the headmanship for some years and went back to India, leaving several disciples, viz., Soondardass Jumnadass, Pargandass, Lalbeharrydass and several others, who are all of different castes, and are stationed in different parts of the island doing well, and after a short time they become headman for themselves.

Sewnarain Phunt was introduced in the island by one Toolaram, a Lohar, about thirty-five years ago, and who died here, after leaving the headmanship to Chooniram, a Brahmin, who now resides at Cucoupia Village. There are, however, very many others of the society as headmen in different parts of the island.

The members of the first two societies, viz., Ramanund and Kabeer, are always very clean, as well as their houses and wares. They eat no fish nor meat of any kind, and drink no liquor whatever.

The members of the two latter societies, viz., Owghur and Sewnarain, eat and drink everything they like, and no ceremony is gone into without having rum.

The opinion of the Rev. Morton on this subject is that Punths are a sect 50 years old, and are a great nuisance. They teach and sanctify idleness and draw men away from their work, and in connection with women claim special privileges. The Kabir and Ramanund are hardly considered as Sadus and are a more respectable class. Sewnarains and Owghurs eat all kinds of filth, and use rum in their religious services.

21. *Taxes paid by immigrants.*—I endeavoured to obtain some information as to the taxes imposed on immigrants.

I have to thank the Honourable Henry Fowler, Colonial Secretary, for the following note and table, to which I have added some remarks:—

Herewith a return of duties collected on articles that are consumed by the Indians as well as others; and there seems no reason to suppose that they do not contribute their proportion of taxation according to their numbers, roughly calculated at one-third of the population.

In the case of rice, they consume at leaast four-fifths, for it is their principal article of consumption. This is taxed at 2*s.* 2*d.* per 100 lbs.; whereas flour, the chief food of the other inhabitants, is only taxed at 1*s.* 8*d.* per 100 lbs., or 3*s.* 4*d.* per barrel. Ghee and opium are almost exclusively used by the Indians or Chinese.

It is impossible to give the numbers of Indians who travel by the Government railway; but it is alleged they contribute far beyond their proportion to the third class traffic. The number last year of third class passengers was 579,713.

Table showing the duties charged and the amount to which the colony benefits by taxes on articles used by Indian immigrants. Malt liquor and rum have been added because coolies, though by no means the largest, are considerable consumers.

1884 TO 1890.

Articles.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
	Rate.	Amount received.	Rate.	Amount received.	Rate.	Amount received.	Rate.	Amount received.
	s. d. per	£ s. d.	s. d. per	£ s. d.	s. d. per	£ s. d.	s. d. per	£ s. d.
Bread or biscuit ...	1 6 brl.	1,315 13 0	1 6 brl.	1,246 16 0	1 6 brl.	1,225 4 0	1 6 brl.	1,114 4 0
Flour...	3 4 ,,	15,396 6 8	3 4 ,,	17,512 6 8	3 4 ,,	16,565 13 4	3 4 ,,	17,277 0 0
Ghee	0 1 lb.	750 6 8	0 1 lb.	91 6 8	0 1 lb.	835 15 0	0 1 lb.	472 2 8
Malt liquor—								
In wood ...	0 4 gall.	893 10 8	0 4 gall.	873 19 0	0 6 gall.	1,264 4 6	0 6 gall.	1,000 12 0
In bottle ...	0 9 dz.qt.	4,286 5 3	0 9 dz.qt.	3,054 6 9	1 0 dz.qt.	4,793 13 0	1 0 dz. qt.	5,424 8 0
Opium	10 0 lb.	2,960 0 9	10 0 lb.	2,778 17 2	10 0 lb.	3,591 15 10	10 0 lb.	2,222 5 8
Oil—Kerosine ...	1 0 gall.	13,458 8 0	1 0 gall.	12,054 3 0	1 0 gal.	14,719 3 0	1 0 gall.	14,531 12 0
Rice	2 2 100 lb.	21,163 6 10	2 2 100 lb.	23,442 5 4	2 2 100 lb.	19,649 13 6	2 2 100 lb.	22,590 16 2
Rum—								
Imported ...	6 0 gall.	7,325 18 6	6 6 gall.	307 0 6	6 6 gall.	2,625 5 10	6 6 gall.	1,549 6 6
Excise	6 0 ,,	96,805 6 3	6 6 ,,	86,060 13 7	6 6 ,,	93,656 9 6	6 6 ,,	98,754 1 8
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	0 9 lb.	19,428 13 3	0 9 lb.	22,864 16 9	1 0 lb.	18,956 19 0	1 0 lb.	23,821 3 0
Manufactured	1 0 ,,	986 10 0	1 0 ,,	902 5 0	1 4 ,,	1,584 4 0	1 4 ,,	1,838 1 4

Articles.	1888.		1889.		1890.		Remarks.
	Rate.	Amount received.	Rate.	Amount received.	Rate.	Amount received.	
	s. d. per	£ s. d.	s. d. per	£ s. d.	s. d. per	£. s. d.	
Bread or biscuit ...	1 6 brl.	1,361 18 6	1 6 brl.	1,883 0 3	1 6 brl.	2,149 3 4	
Flour	3 4 ,,	18,554 6 8	3 4 ,,	19,187 6 8	3 4 ,,	19,976 7 6	196 to 200 lbs.
Ghee	0 1 lb.	360 3 4	0 1 lb.	412 10 0	0 1 lb.	440 6 8	
Malt liquor—							
In wood	0 6 gall.	1,076 15 0	0 6 gall.	975 3 6	0 6 gall.	1,066 1 0	
In bottle	1 0 dz. qt.	4,924 2 0	1 0dz. qt.	4,024 1 0	1 0 dz. qt.	4,903 8 0	
Opium	10 0 lb.	2,755 2 5	10 0 lb.	2,593 12 0	10 0 lb.	2,874 10 11	
Oil—Kerosine ...	1 0 gall.	15,339 15 0	1 0 gall.	14,562 0 0	1 0 gall.	16,756 5 0	
Rice	2 2 100 lb.	21,030 13 2	2 2 100 lb.	23,403 17 2	2 2 100 lb.	21,649 7 2	
Rum—							
Imported ...	6 6 gall.	820 7 3	6 6 gall.	588 1 2	6 6 gall.	152 15 0	
Excise	6 6 ,,	103,498 9 10½	6 6 ,,	96,430 19 10	6 6 ,,	92,751 10 0½	
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured...	1 0 lb.	25,623 1 0	1 0 lb.	24,902 14 0	1 0 lb.	26,467 4 6	
Manufactured ...	1 4 ,,	2,189 17 4	1 4 ,,	2,852 6 0	1 4 ,,	3,089 3 4	

		Rice.	Flour
		s. d.	s. d.
NOTE.—Jamaica . .	per 100 lbs.	3 0	8 0
Barbadoes . .	,,	0 6	4 2
British Guiana .	,,	1 0½	4 2
Trinidad . .	,,	2 2	3 4

It will be seen from the note at the bottom of the table that the tax on rice, which is the special food of the cooly, is highly taxed as compared with floor, which is more the food of the general population. The tax on rice, however, in this colony is, though double that of British Guiana, not so great as that of Jamaica, in which the Legislative Council recently proposed to partially pay for the introduction of Indian immigrants by a tax of 5*s*. a hundred weight on rice imported for their use.

22. *Barracks.*—Some of the barracks and cottages for coolies on the Colonial Company's estates are the best in the West Indies, and may be taken as models of comfort and suitability. They consist of two rooms, one of which is a dwelling room and the other part of an enclosed verandah for cooking. These ranges are well raised above the ground, have boarded floors and have galvanized roofs close planked inside, and are well ventilated and lighted.

It is not a good plan to raise the cooly barracks so high above the ground as to allow of the unsanitary practice of keeping animals underneath. In one case I noticed that this space had been used for the storing of artificial manure which could not have been very wholesome for the occupants of the

rooms above. I have rarely noticed it, but it is a thing to remember in framing a standard plan for cooly barracks.

The capacity of each room should not be lost sight of, or coolies' (free and indentured) friends from outside allowed to herd promiscuously into a space only sufficient sanitarily for two or three. The surroundings are usually well drained and free from jungle. In the neighbourhood, if required, a piece of ground is given sufficient to grow vegetables for the family, but this is often not cultivated. Many coolies keep fowls of which the coops can be seen round the huts, and at the back there is often to be found a cowhouse, and a stall for a pony or a donkey. They are often the owners also of stray sheep, goats, and pigs, in which they are keen dealers.

23. *Drinking water* is usually rain water from the roofs of buildings stored in vats often of great size. This water when fresh is tolerably good, but it is not free from impurities, and soon decomposes. It is, however, much better water than that of most of the small streams which run out of the wooded hills, where the ground is covered with decaying vegetation. Moreover, these streams when they once reach the plains, are soon fouled by the people living on the banks.

24. *Conservancy.*—The Immigration Ordinances of some colonies direct that latrines shall be provided for immigrants. As a matter of fact, whether they are provided or not, they are seldom, if ever, used except by a few women and children. Surinam goes to great expense in building latrines which are not used. A dry-earth latrine is necessary for every hospital, and in Trinidad and Demerara very suitable and sanitarily perfect latrines are generally found near the hospitals, with which they are connected by an open or lattice worked sided gallery some 20 or 30 yards long. Some purist lately thought a wooden partition necessary in this gallery to afford separate approaches from the hospital to the male and female latrines, which is a sanitary mistake, as the complete separation by a free air interval between the hospital and latrine is thereby destroyed. Both coolies and blacks usually frequent the cane pieces and jungle on the estate readily accessible to water, and the absence of latrines on small and moderately sized estates is not offensively apparent, and no useful object would be served by building them, for they would never be used without compulsion, and would require a great deal of attention to keep properly clean; but when many hundred coolies are collected together, as in the neighbourhood of the immense Madelaine usine, some latrine system is necessary.

25. *Leprosy* is common in the island as in many places in the West Islands. The following table taken from the Annual Leprosy Report, shows the number of reported lepers in the island in 1889:—

No.	Locality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Leper Asylum ...	166	44	210
2	Diego Martin ...	13	18	31
3	Port-of-Spain ...	13	8	21
4	Laventille ...	11	3	14
5	San Fernando ...	5	7	12
6	Tacarigua ...	9	3	12
7	Naparima ...	8	2	10
8	Indian Walk ...	3	4	7
9	Arima	5	2	7
10	Savana Grande ...	1	4	5
11	Chaguanas ...	4	1	5
12	Couva	5	...	5
13	Cedros	2	2	4
14	Oropouche ...	1	...	1
15	Guaracara ...	1	...	1
16	Mayaro... ...	1	...	1
17	Gran Couva ...	1	...	1
18	Erin	1	...	1
19	St. Joseph ...	...	...	...
20	Pointe-á-Pierre ...	...	...	...
21	Toco	...	...	...
	Total ...	250	98	348

At the Cocorite Leper Asylum there are 112 male lepers, including one boy and six females, natives of India and of Indian descent. Of these only two seemed to have shown any symptoms of the disease while under indenture, and all the evidence goes to prove that it was obtained in the colony and not imported from India, where all immigrants are carefully examined before leaving, and any one showing the slightest suspicious mark, which might possibly turn out to be leprosy, is rejected.

Dr. Beaven Rake, the Superintendent of the Cocorite Leper Asylum, is one of the most distinguished authorities on the subject of leprosy, and at the time of my visit was investigating the disease in India with the Leprosy Commission.

26. *Cases before Magistrates.*—Many managers have a strong and very reasonable prejudice against haling a man before the Courts for some trifling negligence to work as hard as required by the ordinance, and generally settle such cases out of Court by fining the offender.

Nor will many employers claim and add to the period of indenture the days the immigrant has not worked,—"lost days" as they are called; nor will they prosecute for desertion. In all these cases before the Magistrate there is always a great loss of valuable time both to the employer and to the labourer. For some days before he is taken to Court, the cooly is sulky and does not work properly. Then the manager, or at all estates the overseer, has to attend the Court with the estate books and a day is lost, and then, whether the cooly is punished or not, the good relations between master and servant are disturbed, and the cooly is likely, especially if he is acquitted or merely warned, to lose respect for the authority of his master, and if sent to jail he loses respect for himself and becomes the associate of the criminal classes. After the case is over, the cooly takes some little time before he settles down into his normal habit of quiet and steady work. The day after the case he says he is not going to work, as he must cook his food, which he was not able to do when he was at Court.

The Protector of Immigrants writes:—

27. *Strikes and disturbances.*—During the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, strikes of a very serious nature occurred on the estates of the Colonial Company in Naparima and at "El. Socorro," one of their plantations about four miles from Port-of-Spain, and also at "Laurel Hill," in the district of Tacariqua. In these strikes armed police had to be moved on to the estates to restore order. They met with no resistance, and order was restored, and two ringleaders arrested without much difficulty. During the "Mohurum" festival of 1884, various processions of immigrants endeavoured to force a passage into San Fernando. This was an attempt on their part to carry out their usual custom of parading the streets of the towns and villages during this festival; but owing to the large number of Hindus and Creoles who joined the procession, and the ganja and opium smoking and drinking which went on, instead of being, as at first, an orderly meeting of Muhammadans for a religious purpose, it had degenerated into a mob of excited and wildly noisy and quarrelsome rowdies, who were becoming dangerous to the peace of the neighbourhood, and in whose fights more than one death had occurred. The Governor, therefore, found it necessary to limit these processions to their own estates, and they were positively forbidden to enter the towns. It was in attempting to resist this order and to gain admission to the town of San Fernando by force, that it was found necessary by the police to fire upon the crowd, by which twenty-two were killed and eight wounded. An enquiry was subsequently made by Sir Henry Norman, Governor of Jamaica. Since then no strike of any importance has occurred, except one on Golconda Estate, the property of the Colonial Company, which took place in the month of August 1890. In this case, after careful enquiry, the task given was found to be excessive, and it was ordered to be reduced. The immigrants, however, being in a discontented state, were not satisfied with this concession, and asked to be put on "time work" of nine hours a day, as provided under the terms of contract made with them in India. This the estate authorities at once did, but the spirit of discontent had now become difficult to control, and it was at last found necessary to remove five or six of the ringleaders, who were sent to estates in Cedros. Those sent to Columbia, one of the Colonial Company's estates in that district, did not get on well, but three who were sent to "Perseverance" Estate, in the same district, of which Mr. Connell is manager, were, when I last heard of them, working contentedly. With regard to strikes, I may mention that (during my experience of immigration, which dates from the year 1859, when I first entered the department in this colony) they rarely occur on plantations on which the proprietor resides and manages the estate, or in cases where the planting attorney lives on the estate with his family, as on Brechin Castle and Orange Grove. From this category, however, I must except the estates of the Colonial Company, on which the most serious strikes we have ever had have occurred. The only disturbance of any moment that I can recollect in which immigrants were engaged was during the "Mohurum" festival of 1884, which was, in my opinion, simply an attempt on the part of the immigrants to carry out their usual procession in spite of regulations made by the Executive for the maintenance of order.

28. *Drink, opium and ganja as a source of crime.*—Many of the Chinese smoke opium, and some, I believe, sell it illicitly to Indian immigrants and others; but I do not think that this leads to any great increase of crime, except in as far as it may be connected with an occasional case of suicide. Ganja and drink are, however, more potent agents in the increase of crime. In the year 1885 an ordinance was passed requiring the paymant of £100 per acre to obtain a license to grow ganja, which had previously been grown in large quantities in Cedros and other districts. This practically put a stop to its growth and consumption for several years, with a marked effect on the good behaviour of the immigrant population of the colony. I am sorry to say, however, that immigrants who have left this during the last two years for Venezuela are growing it there, and several seizures of it have been made by the customs officers from persons endeavouring to introduce it here. With a coast line such as ours, adjacent to that of the Spanish Main, it will be impossible to prevent its introduction into this colony, if immigrants who go there continue to grow it.

Drunkenness from the consumption of spirits has considerably decreased, and is not as common as it used to be among the immigrant population of the colony.

His Excellency the Governor desired my opinion on the deleterious or other qualities of the drug as used in India, and I hereupon wrote the following note:—

Use and abuse of Ganja and Opium by Natives of India.

His Excellency—During my tour in this island I have heard much on this subject, and the very general impression appears to be that ganja, notwithstanding the prohibitive tax on its cultivation, can still be easily procured, and I believe several natives of India have gone to Venezuela to cultivate it and introduce it surreptiously into Trinidad. In India Indian hemp in one form or another and in minute quantities is extensively used, and in low and swampy districts a small quantity is taken by many individuals as a prophylactic against malaria. It also forms one of the ingredients of the prepared tobacco in common use among many classes. Its high price prevents it from being generally used by the lower orders, except in very small quantities. The prolonged use of ganja in any but minute quantities has a most deleterious effect on the mental qualities, and will eventually induce madness, in the first attacks generally of a remediable and temporary nature. I had many opportunities of verifying this as Superintendent of the European and Native Lunatic Asylums at the Presidency, Bengal, the returns of which are referred to by Dr. Seccombe. In large doses Indian hemp produces homicidal mania, instances of which are common in India. Under its influence Malays run "amok" and kill every one they meet. This property of the drug inducing a desire to kill, was formerly understood in Europe in the days when bravos could be hired for murder, and any timid scruples were overcome by a dose of "haschisch," which is a preparation of butter impregnated with hemp until it assumes a green colour, and from it, so etymologists say, is derived the word *assassin.* There is ample evidence that persons strongly under the influence of Indian hemp have, if their passions are aroused, an irresistible inclination to kill, regardless of all consequences. When I was on active service during the Afghan campaign, 1878—81, many furious charges were made on our troops by bodies of "Ghazis," who, under the influence of overwhelming excitement, rushed madly to the attack and continued to fight against any odds until they were all killed. These men, I have no doubt, were temporarily mad from hemp. As exciting a desire to kill, the root of the plant is considered more powerful than the leaves and flowering tops. The former or "charas" is the cheaper and more dangerous and deadly than the elegant preparation used as stimulants and for medicinal purposes. In India the cost would for most persons prohibit its inordinate use, but the cooly here has so much greater command of money that he can indulge in luxuries to an extent he would not dream of in his own country. I do not know what are the laws in force here regarding the sale of opium and ganja, but its cost should be fixed at a rate which would render it an expensive luxury not to be freely indulged in, and its sale restricted to a few selected shops, where the drugs may be inspected by Government officers, who would prevent the more deleterious preparations being sold.

29. *Prisons and penal punishment.*—The discipline of some of these prisons is very lax, and confinement in them is no punishment. As the Rev. W. Moore says, the prisoner sits still, gets his food, and enjoys a week's idleness with, as an immigrant prisoner remarked in Surinam, a white man for his servant; while

at the same time it disturbs regular habits of industry, and is frequently the beginning of reckless disrespect of authority and tendency to crime.

The association of criminals of the worst type cannot but have a bad effect on the habits of the immigrant, whose offence is only that he has not been quite as energetic as he is required to be as an indentured immigrant under the Immigration Ordinance.

Note by Protector of Immigrants, Trinidad.

30. *Deceased Immigrants' Estates.*—Immigrants who have been some years in the colony, where they possess property generally make wills, which they either keep themselves or deposit with the solicitors or barristers who have drawn them up; it is impossible to tell how many of these wills are in existence at the present moment, as they are only registered on the death of the testator. During the years 1889 and 1890 the amount notified to the Receiver-General by the Supreme Court as personal estate of Indian immigrants, in cases where probate was taken out, amounted to £3,952 17*s.* 6*d.* Depositors in the savings bank may, however, make appointments stating the name of the person to whom they wish the deposit paid in case of their death; these appointments may be made for any sum under £50. The following is the number of appointments made during the years 1889 and 1890:—

Port-of-Spain	590
San Fernando	61

The deposits in the San Fernando branch being about as large as those in Port-of-Spain, it may seem strange that such a small number of appointments are made there compared with those in Port-of-Spain. The fact is that in Port-of-Spain immigrants wishing to make deposits come first to the Immigration Office, where they are asked if they wish to make an appointment or not. If they are desirous of doing so, the appointment is filled in on a printed form, with full particulars of the depositor and the person in whose favour he makes the appointment.

At the San Fernando branch, however, appointments are only made when the depositor asks to have one made out. Where a person dies intestate and without heirs in the colony, our Agent in India is written to for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are heirs there. The particulars contained in the certificates sent from India when immigrants arrive here, are copied and forwarded to our Agent in India for greater facility in tracing any heir that may exist there. I am not aware of any delay in remitting the estates of intestate immigrants to heirs in India where they have established fair claims to the same. There are at present only two cases that have not been settled; the property left in these cases is not of any great value, and the right of inheritance is in dispute between heirs here and in India, who both claim it.

It may perhaps here be mentioned that the appointments for depositors in the savings bank are made without any charge, though I see no reason why a small charge should not be made for them.

Wills made by lawyers here generally cost £1 0*s.* 10*d.* each. But it may occasionally happen where the immigrant owns considerable property and wishes to devise it in various ways and to several persons, a higher charge may be made. Cost of probate of wills, or the taking out of letters of administration where a person dies intestate, is about £5.

It may be as well to state also that no legacy duty is charged on personal or real estate under the value of £100. In some cases, instead of a will, the practice pursued by one of our ablest lawyers here was to make out a deed of joint tenancy, so that the survivor would come into the property on the death of the other party; this would probably prevent disputes in the case of a man living with a woman of a different caste, whom he could not marry in accordance with his personal law and religion, but who he desired might in case of his death come into the property which they had in such cases generally acquired by their joint labour.

The Hon'ble Protector also gives me the following note on return passages to India altered expense of the colony.

31. *Return passage.*—Arguments for the retention of a free return passage to India may, I think, be summed up as follows:—

Emigrants will perhaps more readily leave India for the colonies, when they have a guarantee that they may return free of expense to their native country at the end of ten years, if they desire to do so.

On this point, however, we have no actual experience, as Mauritius and other places near India cannot at present be classed with more distant colonies, such as Fiji, British Guiana, and Trinidad.

The retention of a free return passage to India will also, to a certain extent, check the introduction of numbers larger than those actually required to supplement the labour supply of this colony; the general tendency of the introduction of numbers larger than are actually required, being to reduce the position of labourers at present in the colony; for so long as they are able to maintain here a position superior in comfort to that which they can obtain

in their native country, so long will the numbers that return remain at its present low percentage.

The arguments for the abolition of a free return passage are: first, that the money now expended in paying the passage of those who actually go back, might be better employed in raising the position and conducing to the comfort of those in the colony.

It has also been urged that immigration from India would have ceased long ago if a large percentage of those introduced had actually claimed their return passages, as it would not have paid to continue immigration under such circumstances.

Lastly, there are many who thus return without any intention of remaining in their native country, but go there simply on a short visit, returning again to one or other of the colonies into which emigration from India is going on.

So much for the question relating to the abolition or retention of free return passages.

Before closing this chapter I would like to point out that the proposals which have from time to time been made for employing steamers instead of sailing vessels, cannot but be regarded with serious concern by those who have much experience of our Indian population here; as, owing to the short passage by steamer, many would return simply to visit their friends, who are at present deterred from doing so by the length of the voyage in sailing ships.

I think, too, that our Agents in India, now that they can obtain a fair supply of emigrants from that country, should decline to recruit again any return immigrants from this or other colonies.

This would greatly check the numbers who leave this only on a visit to India.

In every return ship that leaves this there are always to be found immigrants returning to India, who tell you, right out, that they will be back by the first opportunity.

On the question of securing to the immigrant more comfort and a better position here than he has in his native country, so as to diminish his desire to claim a return passage, I would suggest that the duty on rice, which is at present high, should be reduced. And considering the small number of immigrants under indenture compared with those not under indenture, being about 10,500 to 58,000, the law which obliges any immigrant when ordered by the police or other authority to produce a "pass" from his employer, or certificate of industrial residence, or in default thereof to be taken before the nearest stipendiary magistrate, should be altered, and power given to the immigration authorities, police authorities, employers, or their agents, to arrest any immigrant whom they knew personally was under indenture, and was at such a distance from his plantation, that he might be fairly said to have absented himself without leave, or to have absconded without any intention of returning.

When I drafted the immigration law for Fiji in 1877 and 1878, this was one of the modifications introduced, as compared with the law in force in all other British colonies into which Indian immigrants were being introduced.

The force of this might not have been so apparent when the number of Indian immigrants under indenture was about equal to those who were not under indenture; but the position is very much altered when the numbers not under indenture exceed those under indenture by above four to one.

The alteration in the law thus suggested would amount to simply placing all immigrants who had completed their terms of indenture on exactly the same footing as that of other British subjects or labourers throughout the colony.

My own opinion is that, in the best interest of all concerned—the immigrant, the employer, and the general public of this island—it would be wisest to retain the right to every Indian immigrant to claim a free return passage to India if he desires to do so.

With the above exception, however, the privileges granted to Indian immigrants are greater in some respects than those generally enjoyed by other British subjects in this colony. Above £2,000 are annually sent by immigrants to their friends in India through orders on the Colonial Treasury, for which they pay nothing, whereas any other persons remitting money in a similar way would be obliged to take out a post-office order, and pay the usual charge for the same. Persons other than Indian immigrants would also be obliged to make out the necessary forms for such remittances by post-office orders or pay some one to do so for them. All this is done for immigrants at the Immigration Office without any charge, and an envelope embossed with the Indian stamp is also addressed for them, so that all the recipient of the money-order in India has to do is to place in it his acknowledgment of the receipt of the money and post it back to the remitter in this colony with any other information he may desire to forward. All moneys also deposited by Indian immigrants, which amount to above £100,000 in the last eight years, are paid to them without any charge for bills of exchange, which would have had to be paid by anyone remitting money to India through the banks of this colony. Immigrants also asking for advice at the office are given it without charge, where in many cases other British subjects would be obliged to pay for it.

Also a note on settlements and Indian villages.

32. *Indian settlements and villages.*—Some of these, such as "Peru" village at St. James', and other settlements in the valleys near Port-of-Spain, are on lands rented from large proprietors, where the Indians or their descendants keep cows and donkey-carts, supplying the town with milk and grass Some of them also have small gardens, in which they grow rice for their own use and vegetables for the Port-of-Spain market.

There are, however, many other settlements where immigrants hold the land in "fee ___ple," in many cases growing rice, peas, or other annual crops. They have, however, during the last ten years begun to plant "cocoa," or "coconuts," and in such cases where the land is suitable are doing well.

The best of the settlements in these respects are those of Sangre Grande, Calcutta, Brothers at the head of the Guaracara Valley, those beyond the mission towards Poole River, beyond Hindostan Estate, Fyzabad, Roussillac, and Coromandel.

The settlements of Barrackpore and Senqua are, however, principally confined to growing rice, peas and other vegetables, while at Coromandel, though the coolies are stretching back inland and growing coconuts in some places, much of their attention is turned to making charcoal.

At Cedros, a good many immigrants have settled on lands belonging to other persons, where their principal employment is charcoal burning, through a few may also be planting coconuts for large proprietors.

In the cocoa districts some of them, also in the same way for larger owners, plant cocoa, for which at the end of some years they are paid so much for each tree, and are entitled to all the provisions grown on the land they occupy.

Immigrants living in settlements near Sangre Grande, Monserrat, and Oropouche, have in most cases donkeys and sometimes donkey-carts for transporting their produce to Port-of-Spain, Couva, or San Fernando; while many of those residing between Princes Town and Poole River employ much of their time in transporting coconut oil from Mayaro on the east coast to Naparima, to sell to their countrymen in those districts.

33. *Holidays and festivals.*—All public holidays and race days, both in Port-of-Spain and in Armia. During Christmas week scarcely any work is done. The Tajia or Muhurram lasts two days, and all classes including Hindus join in it. The Durga Puja is never kept in Trinidad.

34. *Recommendations.*—The advantages of paying wages at short intervals, at least every fortnight, as promised in the contract made with the coolies in India, are fully recognized in most colonies. I find that it is a not uncommon custom for the estate not to pay the full wages owing to the cooly on pay day, but to keep in hand a week's pay as a guarantee for good behaviour and regular work, and also to allow time for the completion of the pay books at the leisure of the book-keeper. This is called "trust money." Arbitrary arrangements of this sort are not in accordance with the Ordinances. The principle of having no stoppages or arrears of pay carried over the next pay day is one to be followed. If the wages were paid regularly every Saturday, as in most well-managed estates, there would be no occasion for the issue by the managers of "goods" "bons" slips of paper for advances of money due as wages or for purchase of articles at the shop, to be redeemed by deduction from wages at the next pay. The benefits of such a system are not on the side of the labourers. The practice generally followed of allowing only one task to be taken up per day is not popular with coolies, nor is it encouraging to good and regular work. A good workman will work twice as fast and do better work if he is allowed some independence of action and is adequately paid, and to reduce them all to one level is to encourage dawdling and scamping. It is surprising to observe in British Guiana the amount and excellence of work done by immigrants who have been accustomed to be paid by the piece and the quality of their work. And they always like to agree with the overseer for the working of a piece of land which will take them more than one day. This is an arrangement beneficial to both employer and labourer so long as the latter is paid for the finished portion of an uncompleted task on the next pay day. There is no difficulty in this, as many estates in British Guiana, where this system is in force, enter the amount of work done either in chains or "beds" in the estate books daily, and it can be seen at a glance how much is owing a labourer for any particular day. Here the utmost a man can do, who has finished his task early in the day, is to turn to and help his wife to finish hers.

Overtime work and supplementary labour.

By the terms of the contract made with the cooly in India it is plainly stated that the greatest number of hours during which he need work is nine hours, including half an hour for rest and refreshment; yet section 14 of Immigration Ordinance No. 9 of 1875 provides that 15 hours in the mills is the greatest number of hours which an immigrant can be employed in the mills or buildings. In a case which I enquired into, the coolies rose and beat the manager, who was forcing them to work at 6 P.M., when they had been at work since 5 A.M., with an interval for food. The Ordinance should be corrected. Overtime work is always, or should be, voluntary and paid for

by the hour. There is never any difficulty in getting coolies to work overtime if they are well paid, and blacks will always work if plenty of free liquor is obtainable.

Pay-lists.

Should be kept as ordered and regularly scrutinized by Inspectors. The payments made of wages earned should always be shown in the authorized pay-list. The payments on each page should be totalled as soon as made. The practice of keeping the only account of payment of wages on loose sheets of paper should not be allowed. The manager should not delegate the payment of wages to overseers or others unless he fully satisfies himself that the wages are properly paid. On no account should the payments be made through the cooly "driver" or headman of a gang. The practice of having the headman and the cooly present in the pay office, and of the headman taking the money from the manager and handing it to the cooly in his presence, is unobjectionable; but the wages of coolies should not be taken away from the pay office by the headman on the understanding that he will divide the money among coolies. Even the practice of paying wages to a relation or friend who has been sent by the labourer to whom the wages are due is not one to be encouraged, and has led to quarrels. If the money is paid in this way, the name of the person to whom paid should always be entered.

The withholding of wages for periods up to one month is unfavourable to the immigrant and not permissible by the Ordinance.

In British Guiana, where all the arrangements for indentured immigrants have been brought to a high pitch of excellence, the result of many years of careful consideration and improvement, wages are paid weekly, and I would recommend that the example be followed in this colony. All wages due on pay day should be paid in full—less authorized deductions—such as the value of rations; and the keeping of a week's "trust money" should be considered an unlawful stoppage. I do not approve of the granting of "goods" "bons" credits on the shop, and if the wages are paid weekly, there should be no occasion for it.

Fines and stoppages of pay.

All small offences are settled on many estates without reference to the law, and the fine book is a regular institution. The fines, if made by the manager himself, are usually very justly proportioned to the offence, and the practice of fining the cooly, instead of taking him before the Magistrate's Court, is usually preferred by both manager and cooly; but it is entirely illegal and cannot be countenanced, and as regards coolies still under the immigration laws, should receive the attention of the Immigration Inspectors.

Thus it is not uncommon for trespassers cutting grass on estates to be fined £1 sterling, and they pay this in perference to being taken to Court, where they would have to pay 25*s*. as damages to the estate. No distinction is usually made between the treatment in this respect of an indentured or a free cooly for such offences as stealing sugar, refusing to work, bad work, sleeping at work, damage to property, breaking harness, allowing stock to damage or eat canes, being worse for liquor on Monday morning, not cutting enough grass for stock.

Labour.

So long as all labour done is paid for at the next pay day, I should like to see the much more equitable arrangements in force in British Guiana regarding tasks introduced here, and which formerly existed in this colony. A task is allowed to be that amount of labour which a man can finish in 7 or 7½ hours, and if the planters of Trinidad will not allow their immigrants to take up on any one day more work than he can comfortably finish by 1 or 1-30 P.M., I think it must be considered rather an argument against the urgency of their complaints regarding the pressing need for the introduction of more indentured labour.

Unindentured labour for small estates.

Small estates can best be worked by free or creole labour, and they cannot well afford to make for a few indentured immigrants all the arrangements prescribed by the Ordinance. The smaller the estate, the more noticeable are the petty economies, and the fewer the labourers, the greater the want of system.

Rations.

It would be better to reduce the period of compulsory rationing on payment to three months from date of allotment, and it certainly should not be longer than six months. Food is daily becoming more easily procurable in this colony, owing to the much greater and still increasing quantity of grain and "ground provisions" grown. A few years ago nearly the whole of the food was imported. A cooly, therefore, after a few months' experience of the colony can comfortably and profitably arrange for the feeding of himself and his family. The rations should be distributed daily and by a responsible official of the estate, and not left to "drivers" or headmen. The coolies on rations and the amount deducted from their pay should be shown in the general pay book. It would be a great boon to pregnant women and sick immigrants if arrears of money owing for rations were not carried forward beyond the next pay day. This is not allowed in British Guiana. The ration should be suitable and sufficient—which for able-bodied Indians the present ration is not—and the price charged the cooly should be carefully calculated, so that there may be neither loss to the estate or the cooly. If arrears were not allowed to be charged for, there would be the loss to the estate for this cause, and something should be allowed for the wastage in the division of rations; but this would not be great if issue of rations was limited to three months.

The estate would gain something by the issue to young children of rations for three months only as they now have to give them for one year.

The ration might be—

1½ lbs. fairly clean rice.
4 oz. dâl.
½ oz oil.
1 oz. sugar.
Firewood 1 seer.
And some condiments and salt. The latter might be issued weekly, but the rest daily.

The whole section of the immigration law regarding rations requires reconsideration.

Hospitals and medical attendance.

On some estates sick coolies are allowed to remain in their huts and only appear at hospital on the day of the medical officer's visit. This is no doubt in many cases convenient to the estate and much preferred by the coolies, who thereby get the attendance of and live among their own family. On one estate I found that cases of that most easily communicable and terribly loathsome, if neglected, disease "yaws" (*frambœsia tropicum*) were not kept in hospital and were allowed to mix freely with the rest of the resident population. There are many other diseases which can only be suitably treated in the comparative isolation and with the attention which should be given in hospital. In the case, however, of infectious or contagious diseases there are grave objections to sick coolies living in the cooly lines, nor can it be expected that a medical officer when he visits the hospital will search out and visit, sometimes at a distance from the hospital, coolies who may be lying sick in their own huts, who will thus probably not receive the medical attendance which they need.

If a hospital building and establishment is provided, it is only reasonable to expect that they will be used for the purpose for which they were intended. If not used, the building falls into disrepair, the hospital furniture and necessaries become unfit for use, and the establishment nurse, etc., are never to be found.

Medical attendance on unindentured coolies.

Unindentured coolies are considered to have no right to treatment in the estate hospital, to which they are seldom admitted. Sometimes the manager declines to admit them, and sometimes the medical officer will not treat them unless they pay him a fee per visit, generally from 60 cents to 1 dollar. This requires rectification on the same lines as in British Guiana, where it has been officially stated that it is the duty of medical officers to attend all persons presenting themselves at the hospital who work on the estate. By the contract, however, made in India, only indentured emigrants are entitled to hospital accommodation, but it is not consistent that a fine hospital and expensive establishment should be kept up for the benefit of the labourers

on the estate, and only a few of them allowed to avail themselves of it. Nor should the manager, as he often does in this colony, admit and discharge patients from hospital without the authority of the medical officer. If it be conceded that labourers on the estate are entitled to attendance in the estate, the practice of charging free immigrants treated in estate hospital a fee per visit for medical attendance will be discontinued.

Qualified compounders of medicine.

The appointment of some one who can be trusted to make up medicine for the estate hospital without gross errors is recommended. This duty is too often left to a field overseer, and dangerous mistakes in the doses of drugs given may be expected in such cases. Either a qualified compounder should be appointed, approved by the Medical Inspector, or hospitals without one should only contain medicines properly mixed and made up into doses for immediate use. In Surinam, where the same difficulty occurs, a list of sucl made-up mixtures is included in the Immigration Ordinance.

Barracks.

Individual rooms should not be allowed to be overcrowded by outsiders, wayfarers and the friends of resident immigrants. The keeping of animals, manure, &c., under the huts is an insanitary proceeding and should be discouraged.

Conservancy.

On large estates, usines, &c., where many coolies are crowded together and the surrounding ground becomes much fouled, some conservancy arrangements should be adopted; but for small estates no special arrangements are necessary, and could not effectively be carried out, without more supervision than could well be given. Latrines, unless kept scrupulously clean and the night-soil regularly removed and carefully buried at a distance, would add to, instead of preventing a nuisance. Estate hospital latrines should be on the dry-earth, and not the "pit" system.

Free implements, cooking pots, &c.

The wise and liberal arrangement of giving the newly-arrived cooly field implements, cutlass and hoe, as well as a cooking pot or two, instead of charging him for these articles when he has as yet earned no wages, is common in this colony, and goes far to establish friendly relations between the master and his new labourers, and I think is worthy of general adoption.

Imprisonment under the immigration laws.

Immigrants convicted of offences under the immigration laws, insufficient work, etc., which involve no moral turpitude, should not be made to associate with criminals or be treated like them.

Women.

To encourage the emigration of women of respectable character with their families, and to do away with the objectionable practice of filling up the complement of females by the recruitment of women of doubtful character in the bazar, I would recommend that the indenture of women be limited to two years, and that when helpless during, immediately preceding, and after child-bearing, they should be considered as sick and receive food from the estate hospital. A woman who has been two years under indenture will be able to earn good wages in the field and will have acquired habits of industry, and there is little fear that when work is plentiful and good wages are to be obtained that her husband will allow her to sit idle.

Shops, kept by managers for estate officials.

The keeping of shops by managers or estate drivers or headmen should be strongly discouraged. I have met examples of it in Trinidad, which is almost the only place in the West Indies where it is allowed to exist. By Rule XIX of the Rules and Regulations regarding indentured immigrants, no deduction under a penalty of £2-10-0 can be made for any food or other article except under clauses 26 and 27 of Ordinance 13 of 1870. Notwithstanding this, there are shops from which the estate makes large profits by selling miscellaneous articles, including food and liquor, to immigrants, both indentured and free, the value of which is deducted at the pay table.

Immigration Ordinance.

Section 21 of the Immigration Ordinance of 1870 provides for the indenture of immigrants' children at ten years old to the employer of his or her parents. And section 48 provides a return passage for the immigrant introduced into the colony, but

none for his children born in the colony. The agreement made in India has the words "and his family." In practice, young children, are allowed to accompany their parents to India, but a child of ten years is very young for indenture, and the usual custom in other colonies is for the right of free return passage to extend to the immigrants' children, whether born in India or the colony, so long as they are dependent on their parents and have not entered into engagements to labour.

The law which compels the immigrant settler to produce to any policeman or official his free pass of exemption of labour on pain of being hauled before the next Magistrate is harsh and unnecessary. The immigrant settler should be as free as any one in the island to go anywhere without molestation and, as said by the Protector of Immigrants, it would be quite sufficient if power were given to arrest any one who was known to be an absconding indentured immigrant.

The law which fixes that every person over ten years shall receive the same wages as an adult is unreasonable, and cannot of course be carried out. No child of ten years of age can do a man's work, and consequently, though he is legally entitled to it, he does not receive a man's pay, but he gets as much as he fairly earns, so long as he is on task work. The age of an adult in India is 16 years, and is that at which a young man may expect to begin to receive full pay. The apparent object in indenturing children at the early age of ten is that their parents, being unwilling to leave them, may also wait for the expiry of the indenture—*vide* clause 5, terms of agreement made in India.

The Immigration Ordinances of Trinidad are so little in accord which actual practice, and are so far behind what is now expected in a first-class colony, that a complete revison is necessary. This, I am informed by the Protector of Immigrants, will be taken up as soon as my note is received.

This ends my note on immigration to Trinidad. In this colony Indian coolies have already very exceptional advantages, and a still brighter future is before them. Of all the colonies of the West Indies Trinidad, is the favoured home of the cooly settlers, where he can easily and rapidly attain comfortable independence, and even considerable wealth with corresponding social position. British Guiana in consequence of the long continued efforts of successive generations of legislators and planters has brought its system for the beneficial control of indentured labour to a higher pitch of perfection than any other colony, but it has no such solid advantages to offer the settler as Trinidad. If I were a cooly I should like to spend my indentured service in British Guiana and then settle down in the hills of Trinidad.

DIARY.

TRINIDAD.

1st June 1891.

River estate in the district of Diego Martin, about seven miles from Port of Spain to the north-west near the Blue Basin.

I drove there with Mr. Pile who, by the kindness of His Excellency the Governor has been appointed my Private Secretary. The proprietor of this estate, Mr. Brunton, died some few months ago, and the management has since devolved on his eldest daughter. Some part of it has within the last few years gone out of cultivation, and the amount of sugar now made is very small and diminishing. It is said that the estate will soon be sold. We arrived at about 12-30 p.m., and Miss Brunton deputed the one overseer employed to accompany us round the estate.

Cooly barracks.—Most of these, with the exception of a new barrack, require repair both to the roofs and floors. The site of some of them is low and damp. There would, I think, be sufficient room in the new tiled barrack for the indentured coolies, but there is a natural reluctance to turn out old and valued occupants to make way for the new-comers. Two or three single men or a family are accommodated in each hut, in which cooking is also done in the ordinary "chula." Most of the coolies sleep on raised beds.

Indentured coolies.—Of these there are on estate 44, mostly strong and able men and women. Those men able to do a fair task of work earn 25 cents a day, and the weaker ones and such women as are able to work 20 cents a day. Contrary to the Ordinance, wages are paid only once a month, and a week's wages is kept in hand in addition. This I find is a common custom, and is a sort of guarantee of the cooly's good behaviour, and also allows time for the completion of the pay-books.

Free resident coolies.—Of this class of labourer 120 live upon the estate, and are provided with the same accommodation as the indentured cooly.

Hospital—Is a shingle-roofed wooden building, raised about three feet from the ground; the roof leaks in many places; there are two wards, one for men and one for women; in it there are seven canvas stretchers and two torn and dirty mattrasses; of hospital clothing we were shown two old suits. The patients, of whom there were eight including two cases of yaws, are treated as "out-patients," perhaps on account of the want of repair of the hospital building; there was a nurse in charge, and the overseer dispenses and administers the medicines ordered by the Medical Officer, who, except otherwise detained on Government business, visits the hospital twice a week. The dispensary is formed by railing off one end of the verandah; the roof here also leaks, but all medicines are kept in the manager's house. The overseer has no knowledge of compounding, but says "the Doctor writes the prescription plain"; I asked him to read one from the case-book, and he read Donovan's solution, 2 drachms, which is an arsenical preparation, as half an ounce, and Tinct. Cinchona, 1 drachm as half a drachm. It is evident that he has no knowledge of medicinal symbols; and as arsenic, opium, &c., are constantly prescribed, it would be safer if ready-made mixtures only were used. I saw the medicine almirah, and noticed there were no precautionary labels on powerful medicines such as Donovan's solution, Liquor Hydrarg Perchlor, etc.

Pay-list.—The following immigrants are getting less pay per day than 25 cents:—

Lala cutting figs (bananas), 15 cents.
Sultan Sing, two days' work in pen, 40 cents.
Jummon absconded.
Lutchmin taking medicine, but not shown on hospital list.
Nuseeban does no work.
Sumara did not work on one day, and got nothing.
Mahadoo Sing, manuring cane (10 cents per 100 holes).

These are all indentured coolies. The wages are paid regularly once a month, but the payments made are not entered in the labour list, but by order of Miss Brunton are shown on a separate loose sheet. This custom has been in force since the 14th March, and since that date none of the pay-lists have been totalled, and there is consequently no check as to the correctness of the amount paid. In the pay-list I found a column in which amounts are entered against coolies' names, such as 48 cents, 72 cents, 24 cents, &c. which I am told represent cash advances made by the manager. I also found entered as having received the pay due to coolies, the names of other coolies, and it was explained that any one of the same ship or living in the same house, in the absence of the immigrant to whom the wages were due, would be paid the money and his name entered as having received it. I also noticed that Purgan Sing received the wages of many of the immigrants, and on enquiring who he was, I was, told he was the head driver. This custom would, I should think, be certain to lead to much trouble. There is no separate ration-book, but arrears of money owing for rations, when in excess of wages to be received, are carried forward to the next week; owing to the absence of a ration-book it is not easy to discover who is getting rations and who not. Having completed my enquiry, we returned to Port of Spain about 5 p.m.

2ND JUNE 1891.

WOODBROOK ESTATE, adjoining Port of Spain, and owned by Messrs. Wm. F. Burnley and Company, Limited, of Glasgow, was visited early in the morning. I was accompanied by Mr. Pile. We were met on arrival by Mr. Eckstein, the manager, who kindly gave me much information. A great part of this estate has been let out in building lots, and cane cultivation is gradually being abandoned. The crop this season was about 200 tons of sugar.

Indentured coolies.—56.

Free resident coolies.—26.

Cooly barracks.—These are a few hundred yards from the manager's house, in ranges of three and four huts; raised 1½ or 2 feet above the ground, made of pine with corrugated iron roofs, and are dry and comfortable—most of them have standing bedsteads and cooking places inside—no particular number of men is specified to occupy a room; friends live together, and outsiders come and stay for a day or two—several people, both Hindus and Mussulmans, keep fowls and sell or eat the eggs. There are a few goats, but no cows, ponies or donkeys, as the Company does not allow it; drinking water is from the town hydrant, and bathing is done in the river or from the hydrant. There are no latrines.

Hospital—Is a raised boarded building with a male and female ward to accommodate 12 patients provided with canvas stretcher beds and good woollen blankets—the hospital clothing is of an uncommonly good pattern, and imported ready-made direct from England for the estate—the dispensary is in a verandah room and contains a few medicines—there was only one patient in hospital—the nurse is a Creole and speaks a little Hindustani; she is paid seven-and-a-half dollars a month and lives in the hospital—each patient is provided at night with a chamber utensil which, when used, is emptied into the canepiece.

Pay-list and general routine of work.—Every week day at 6-15 A.M. the overseers and drivers go round the barracks; the coolies are called out and assigned their tasks, and whoever is sick is sent to hospital—if a man wishes for leave he is given a pass, which is not necessary except when going to a distance, as the police do not usually trouble them. Pregnant women and others who will not work, of whom there are six or seven on the estate, are left in their houses; of these three are said to be regular prostitutes. The labourers go to their tasks, which are measured for them by the driver, and if they have any objection to make, it is done before the manager when he rides round about 7 o'clock, at which time he also sees that fair tasks are given. The overseer has several gangs under him for ploughing, manuring, collecting fodder, all of which he visits in turn. The task-work people generally take their food to the field with them, or, when working near their houses, come home to eat—day-labourers have an hour allowed them for breakfast. Cooking for the day is generally done very early in the morning, say from 4 A.M. The babies and small children are looked after by a woman, who is paid by estate 10 cents per day, while the parents are in the fields—the tasks are generally completed by 2 P.M.; those that have not finished by that time or 3-30 P.M., leave their task till next day of their own accord; it is against the rules of the Company to allow more than one task to be done in a day; this is to prevent scamping and hurrying over work. The manager said that on this estate he had never known a driver strike a cooly, neither do overseers ill-treat them; but "during crop time they have to be a little more strict to get them to work in time." There is a system in this island, called "Chitty" by coolies, "Soo Soo" by Creoles, which is a sort of gambling, by which ten or twenty coolies club together and on pay-day they each subscribe a certain amount, say 5 or 6 shillings, and the whole amount is made over on successive pay-days to each member in rotation. Last pay-day a man drew £10 in this way, and, as the manager heard, took it straight to the savings bank. There are no food shops on the estate, but the plan adopted is for several coolies to club together, and one goes to town and buys the food; in this way they get it more cheaply. Very few of the indentured immigrants drink; the manager had only seen one the worse for liquor during the twelve months he had been on the estate; he believes two smoke ganja. Each hut has a spot of land behind it, between it and the cane field, which can be used as a garden if the cooly likes, and some grow corn, vegetables and bananas. All public holidays are allowed and race days both in town and in Arima; also during Christmas week scarcely any work is done. The Tajia or Muharram lasts two days, and Hindus join in the procession; the Tajia or bier last year was made by two Mussulmans. The Mussulmans work very well and give no trouble. The wages earned by both free and indentured immigrants are almost exactly the same as they were seven or eight years ago; they are paid regularly every fortnight; only those in hospital or in gaol are not paid then, but as soon as they come out, are paid directly they apply for their wages.

The Manager never has any difficulty about small change, and it takes about a hour-and-a-half to pay everyone. The stoppages of wages made on this estate are—

(1) For bananas, &c., grown on estate and sold to indentured immigrants.
(2) Money lent, an account of which is kept in a private pocket-book and entered in pay-list when made up for the fortnight.
(3) Damage to property is met by a pay deduction.
(4) Cutting grass on the estate.

Trespassers are fined one pound sterling; if the offender went to court, he would have to pay twenty-five shillings to the estate.

Two desertions took place during the past year among indentured coolies, one of whom, a boy of about 18 years, constantly runs away after being brought back, and is to be found at the

railway station carrying packages. Prosecutions are not made, as the time wasted in attending court is too great. Eight or ten cases were taken before court, but the Magistrate gave no punishment, telling them to return to the estate and do their work, so now the manager endeavours to make them work as best he can. It had often happened that a cooly, the day after attending the Magistrate's court, said he would not work, as he was going to cook his food. During the year only two men were punished before the Magistrate, and they received seven days hard labour each for leaving the mill without leave. No overseer's book is kept, but the pay-lists are completed daily. The following among the indentured coolies receive less than 25 cents a day:—

Ram Jan manuring, 15 cents; not capable of full task.
Rookminia, won't work.
Fekoo, stock keeping, 15 cents; hand crushed.
Bhugminia, 15 cents; old and feeble.

Mr. Eckstein was kind enough to give me the following information regarding tasks and their payment:—

Drivers (overlookers)	35 cents per day.
Carters	30 to 35 cents.
Watchmen	30 cents.
Weeding	25 „
Stock keepers	25 „
Planting cane	25 „ per 450 holes.
Supplying	25 „ per day.
Banking chiefly by contract and free coolies	$6½ per acre.
Forking, flat	40 cents for 6,000 to 7,000 feet.
Do., burying trash ...	40 „ for 4,000 feet.
Do., furrows	40 „
Ploughing various.	
Manuring (pen)	10 „ per 100 holes.
Do. (foreign), small children...	10 to 15 cents per day.
Cane-cutters, chiefly free ...	25 cents for 20 to 55 rods.
Cane-carriers at mill	25 to 30 cents per day.
Mill workers	25 to 30 „ „
Fuel carriers	30 cents per day.
Stokers	35 „ „

Women, when they ask for them, are given the same tasks and wages as men. In a day's work one hour is allowed for breakfast. No Sunday work is given, except stock-keeping. During crop hours are longer, but the cooly is given extra wages.

After completing my enquiries on this estate, we returned to Port of Spain, and the remainder of the day I spent in the Immigration Office, going over various questions with Mr. Mitchell, the Protector.

3rd June 1893.

Aranguez Estate, belonging to Mr. Blasine, who resides in Paris, was visited. It is situated four-and-a-half miles from Port of Spain, on the main eastern road of the island, going towards the town of Arima. I was accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Mitchell, the Protector of Immigrants, and was met on arrival by Mr. Scheult, the manager. The outturn of sugar for the past season was eleven hundred tons, and this is one of the few estates which has a "*triple effet.*" A premium of $11 to $13 is given if an immigrant at the expiry of his indenture consents to a new re-indenture for one year.

There are on the estate 102 indentured coolies.
Ditto ditto 88 free resident and 39 children coolies.
Ditto ditto 44 re-indentured coolies.
Outside or village regular labourers 60, and 5 children.

Cooly barracks.—Of these there are several ranges, all of which are a of most comfortable kind, well raised and roofed, and with a small enclosed verandah, part of which is used as a cook-house. Behind the barracks is a shed for the calves of the coolies' cows, of which there are 50, which are allowed to graze free on the pasture land of the estate. The immigrants also have many fowls, and appear to be very prosperous. Their houses are full of furniture, cooking pots, barrels and food. I noticed a large number of women who had not gone to work. It seems free women are not obliged to work, and as their husbands and children make plenty of money, they stay at home and look after the house. I visited the *crèche*, a large wooden hall with raised benches at the sides, which is used by the coolies as an amusement hall and for tamashas, dinners, meetings, music, festivals, marriages, &c. Here there are little children of from one to four years of age, under the care, during the absence of their mothers at work, of an old cooly woman. There is no school on the estate, but a few of the children go to the school at St. Juan. Parents are indifferent to education, but prefer their children to work if old enough. A boy of 12 years can earn 25 cents as leader boy in a cart, tending cattle 10 cents, and can help their parents in completing their tasks. They

also earn 12 cents for trimming cane plants. Women can sometimes do a man's full task, but they don't work much here.

Pay-list and general routine of work.—Pay is distributed every week on Saturday. The following inducement is given for extra work:—

Bonus for good and regular work.—If a cooly works six tasks in the week, he gets thirty cents for every task, on an increase of five cents a task. The estate also for twelve months gives rations free to all new-comers, and no charge is made for cooking-pots, &c., supplied. Last week ending 29th May, there were 869 tasks done, of which 244 were paid at 30 cents and 625 at 25 cents. The system of keeping accounts and of payments here appears most excellent, and I should like to see the same on every estate. The manager has promised to send me a copy of last week's abstract as a specimen, and also to show the prices paid for different tasks. At the pay-table the manager passes the money to the driver, who pays the immigrant in front of the manager. There is only one indentured immigrant who earns less than 25 cents a day; he is a weakly man, and supplies fuel to the boiler at 12 cents per day. Every Tuesday as many as wish to go to town get a pass, and as a rule from 15 to 20 avail themselves of it. On Sundays only stock-keepers' work is done; this is the care and management of the estate cattle. On this day the immigrants amuse themselves by fishing, cutting wood, and a few get drunk. One caste is not known from another, and no distinction is made between them in this respect. Re-indenture is considered a very good thing for the estate, but is only given to old and tried coolies resident on the estate, never to outsiders. Not more than one task is allowed in a day, but if a husband finishes his task he then helps his wife, and they get pay for the two tasks. This estate, as far as good and generous treatment of the immigrant goes, may be considered a model one. I would especially draw attention to the following points:—

Only one man is getting less than 25 cents a day, and he is old and feeble.
Rations are given gratuitously for 12 months.
The women are so well off that many of them do not work.
Wages are paid weekly.
Liberal leave of absence is granted.
On first introduction, cooking-pots and implements of labour are given gratis.
Bonus, if six tasks are done in the week.

Hospital—Is a handsome spacious wooden pavilion with wide verandahs enclosed with glass windows and venetian jalousies; the floor is raised three feet on concrete pillars; the wards are large and lofty with an ample supply of canvas folding trestle beds, matrasses and pillows; two segregation wards, one on either side of the verandah; in the centre is the dispensary, well fitted with large glass almirahs for medicines. In the entrance hall I noticed an ice chest. The building is enclosed in a large compound surrounded by a handsome ornamented iron railing and filled with flowering shrubs. There are male and female latrines on the dry-earth system in opposite corners of the compound; also a kitchen. The drinking water is rain water from the roof, and is collected in large iron covered tanks. There is a resident female nurse who speaks English well; she was a nurse for three years at the Colonial Hospital; she also dispenses medicine which is kept ready mixed in bottles. There was only one patient, a cooly, and I noticed a night stool by his side; the pan I found not cleaned in the verandah; the nurse says that the cook should have removed it; I saw the cook; he is an Ahir; I asked him how a man of his caste could do sweeper's work; he said he had to live somehow. The whole building is constructed without regard to expense, and is one which any provincial town might well be proud of. It cost, I was informed, £2,500.

After completing my enquiries on this estate, I returned with Mr. Mitchell, the Protector of Immigrants, to Port of Spain, and continued to work in the immigration office for the rest of the day.

In the evening I started by train with Mr. Pile for Dinsley estate, to commence my visits to the estates in the Tacariqua district. Mr. Mitchell, Protector of Immigrants, accompanied us.

4th June 1891.

Orange Grove Estate.—This belongs to Messrs. Wm. F. Burnley and Company, Limited, of Glasgow, and is one of the oldest and best kept properties in the island. It is situated ten miles from Port of Spain, on the main eastern road to Arima. I drove to the estate with Mr. Mitchell, the Protector of Immigrants, and was met by Mr. Eccles, the Attorney of all the Company's estates in the island, who took us over the buildings, &c., and gave us much information. The average outturn of sugar is over 2,000 tons by the vacuum pan process.

There are on the estate 450 indentured coolies.

Cooly barracks.—Inspected these, of which there are a large number, chiefly in long ranges of rooms with earthen floors and a "chula" or cooking-place in the corner. These huts have verandahs. The ranges are dry and comfortable. I saw a large number of women who had not gone to work. A patch of garden ground is given behind each hut, and rice is allowed to be planted on about 100 acres of land for the coolies, each man having a patch. Cattle are not allowed to be grazed on the estate, but there are a number of fowls kept by the coolies. The Chamars often buy pigs, also beef, if an animal is killed on the estate. I

had a talk with a Brahmin who has been ten years in the island; he said he had not broken his caste, but never does any "pooja," as he has not time.

Hospital—Is a large wooden building on concrete pillars, holding 58 patients. At present there are 20 cases, including one of yaws (*Frambœsia tropicum*). There is a large dispensary with an ample supply of medicines, which are imported direct from Glasgow, and a qualified dispenser is kept. Drinking water is from the river, laid on by pipes from the head of the stream. The kitchen is a separate building. Two buckets and dry earth are kept for latrine purposes. During the last eight months there were six deaths among the indentured coolies.

Pay-list and general routine of work.—Wages are paid here once a fortnight, as on all the Company's estates, and the mode of payment is for the sub-manager to hand the money direct to the cooly, and not, as usual, through the driver's hands. Wages are sometime paid to friends when the worker himself does not appear, but it is a very rare thing for a dispute to arise. Rations are issued once a week and arrears carried forward, but the whole sum of such is not deducted at once, so that every fortnight a man has always something to receive. As a rule about half what is owed is deducted, as, "they like a few cents to buy tobacco or rum." There is a "fine book" kept, in which the nature of the offence is supposed to be entered, but this is not always done. I noticed that deductions for minor offences are made from free and indentured coolies alike; there is no difference made between them for such offences as stealing sugar, refusing to work, bad work, sleeping at work, damage to property, allowing stock to damage and eat canes. Nearly all these offences are by free coolies, but I identified a few as being indentured. As to fines for trespass, the same rule exists as elsewhere (*vide* Woodbrook estate), of exacting 10*s*. to £1. I found the mean daily wage for 44 coolies is just over 16 cents a day during crop time and 12 cents during the other seasons. If all the days the coolies did not work were counted, these amounts would be larger. This does not include children or deserters, or two nursing women who did not work at all. For about two or three months both free and outside (or village) coolies have only been receiving 20 cents per task. There are about three deserters during the past year. No bounty or re-indenture is given, as being against the rules of the Company, and further it is considered a waste of money, as "if a man wishes to remain he will do so of his own accord, and ten dollars will not keep him if he does not." I went to the "cane piece," where the coolies were at work hauling trash and weeding; the people generally are very happy, but one woman said she could not do 25 × 20 rods of 10 feet in a day; most of them say they finish their task between 1 and 2 o'clock, but they do not go home for breakfast or food, as it is brought to them by their children or wives. I spoke to several coolies, and they do not seem to have any intention of returning to India. A Brahmin who has been six years on the estate now keeps a large shop and is well off; another of the same ship keeps horses and owns land and a cocoa estate; they both purchased two years of their indenture, and used also to go out in the villages at night preaching, and were much respected. The Durga Pujah is never kept in Trinidad; the usual holidays are given, and at end of crop the manager says he sometimes gives a few shillings for them to buy rum and sundries. I visited the factory, where coolies fill all the posts with the exception of driving the cane and vacuum pan engines and working the vacuum pan.

Cooly engine-driver.

I saw a cooly driving a small engine; he gets 45 cents during crop and 35 cents out of crop per day. During crop time each man in the factory works 14 or 15 hours and earns 35 cents to 40 cents a day. The usual "trust week" of wages is kept in hand.

Sunday work.

Only necessary work, such as stock-keeping, and during crop cleaning of pans, is performed on Sundays, for which they are of course paid. The estate subscribes to a school, to which about 12 children go daily, and the Company gives about £150 to different schools. This estate also pays a schoolmaster, who teaches in the Canadian Mission School, and is paid twelve dollars a month.

Orphans.

Orphans are sent to the Orphan Home, and all the dead are buried by the side of the churchyard.

4th June 1891.

Tacariqua Orphan Home.—After completing our visit to Orange Grove, and having had breakfast, the Protector and I drove to the Orphan Home, which is opposite the entrance to Orange Grove Estate, and situated in its own grounds, which are beautifully kept and planted with flowering shrubs, roses, and ornamental trees. We were met by the Lady Superintendent, Miss King, who devotes her life to the bringing-up of the little waifs and strays of the island. There are 110 at present in the Home—*vide* Annual Report; of these there are 28 Indian boys and 40 girls. They are all Christians, and have Christian names given to them on entrance after baptism. The boys work in the fields, which are attached to the home, where they grow garden stuff, roots, and ground provisions, and a small quantity of sugarcane which is reaped and manufactured for them by the neighbouring estates. Last season the sale of sugar realized $338. The children also work in the garden and weed and clean the yard; also the Tacariqua churchyard and vicarage grounds which are adjacent. The girls are taught sewing, and help in the wash-houses, and when old enough also help the nurses. At the age of fifteen, boys are indentured for three years as domestic servants, as page boys. and for general housework; the girls as housemaids and in any other procurable employment. The charge of these young persons is only given to persons who are known well and will care and look after them; they are fed and clothed by their employers free of cost.

I saw the dormitories and the nursery all beautifully neat and clean, with plenty of pictures and childrens' books. I also saw the older children at work in the school. It must require infinite tact and sweetness to win the hearts of and manage the little savages who are left to Miss King's care. Many of them come from the lowest dregs of native life, and on arrival are filthy and emaciated to a degree; but care, cleanliness and good feeding, wholesome discipline, and kindness, soon made a wonderful change in their appearance and manner.

4TH JUNE 1891.

TUNAPUNA DISTRICT HOSPITAL.—We were met on arrival by Dr. Murray, who kindly conducted us over the place. The building was formerly the residence of an engineer, and is in course of being purchased by the Government and is admirably suited for the purpose of a hospital, being isolated and standing in one-and-a-half acres of its own ground, with no dwelling near. It is dry, well ventilated, and has quite sufficient accommodation. In the grounds are two latrines on the dry-earth system, one for males and the other for females, and a large iron tank containing 3,000 to 4,000 gallons for rain water, which is used for drinking purposes. In the main building there is a kitchen with a large range, a resident nurse's room, a store room for provisions, which are kept in large tins; a large marble bath with water laid on, and a water-closet adjoining; a dresser and dispenser's room. The beds are of oak, with wire-wove mattrasses and canvas slips; an ample supply of bedding—all of the cleanest description. Each patient has a chamber utensil, tin cup, plate, knife, fork and spoon, which the cooly accepts with philosophic complaisance as one of the many trappings of civilization thrust upon him in the land of his adoption. The hospital is visited daily, or oftener if necessary, by Dr. Murray, the District Medical Officer. There is a resident nurse, dispenser, laundress, a scrubber who also acts as second nurse on emergency, and a wardman. The medicines and instruments are obtained from the colonial store-keeper. There is a dead-house in the grounds, and also a segregation ward for contagious diseases. I see there are special appliances for extinguishing fire. There are 24 male beds and 10 female beds. At present there are only four indentured emigrants under treatment, all males. Dr. Murray also visits all estates in his district twice a week and sees emigrants at his house, visits Arouca, four miles away, once a week, district of Conupia twice a week, also Frederick village and St. Helena.

This completed this day's work, and we returned to Dinsley late in the evening.

5TH JUNE 1891.

ESTATE DINSLEY AND PARADISE—

Total number of Indian immigrants on Dinsley estate—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Indentured	...	81	30	111
Unindentured	...	39	20	59
Children	...	37	19	56
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	226

Cooly barracks.—Both indentured and free coolies live together, and there are no separate barracks for indentured coolies; some of these huts are dilapidated and leaky, and I see the old coolies generally manage to get the best houses. If the indentured coolies were put into separate barracks there would be sufficient houses in good repair for their use.

Visited the hospital, which is in the upper storey of a wooden building—male and female ward, with nine canvas stretcher beds; the canvas is new, and the bed and bedding cleaner than I have seen elsewhere—four patients in the male ward, and a tin mug and basin stand beside each bed—the chamber utensils are kept below—earth latrine about 30 yards from the hospital—drinking-water is from a well close by, reported to be very good water—bathing is done in the river and tanks—no hospital bath—new supply of medicines and splints, &c. The nurse makes up some medicines and the overseer the others; but if they do not understand the prescription, the medicines are made up by a druggist. The nurse tried to read some of the prescriptions, but failed.

Inexperienced dispenser.

Outside is a raised platform and a bush resembling the "toolsi." I am told here marriages and other ceremonies take place. Some waste lands, about 10 acres, have been set aside for cooly gardens, but few have taken advantage of it—I visited some of the gardens—they are ridged and furrowed and kept free from weeds. I see a nursery for seedlings and crops of cassava, pepper, tomatoes, ladies' fingers, and dál, pineapples, plantains, pumpkins and climbing beans, granadilla, lemon-grass, turmeric, corilla, all belonging to coolies. The immigrants have plenty of fowls.

Munraie, a new cooly by the last ship, lives with his brother's family, consisting of brother, brother's wife, and four children. They all say that 1 lb. of rice is not enough to eat (*peth burna ke wasti*). They get rations once a week, whereas the Ordinance states rations to be distributed daily. The rations are all gone at the end of five days—children below two years get nothing. Mr. Henderson, a sugar planter of 20 years' experience, says it would be much better to give 1½ lb. of rice, as formerly,

Insufficient rations.

Irregular distribution.

to give up the sugar, and charge the same as now, viz., 8 cents; from this it is evident that the cost of rations to the planters is less than 8 cents. These coolies say they would like 1½ lb rice and for the sugar to be reduced to ¼ a lb a week, a little over one ounce a day. The head-driver has a garden with brinjols, granadella; also fowls, donkey, cow, and calf.

I saw the rations, which are kept in a separate godown; I see that it often happens a man gets no pay, as it is all absorbed by the rations—wages are paid on Saturday at 3 P.M.; the manager puts the wages on the table, and the driver hands the money to the coolies. Payments of wages are often made to others than those to whom the money is due, as long as they are shipmates or living in the same hut. I find that coolies, both indentured and free, are fined for small offences, such as allowing cattle to stray on cane land, late for work, being worse for liquor on Monday morning, not cutting enough grass for stock.

Payment to others than earners of the pay due.

Fines for small offences.

In case of accident to machinery, task payments are not made, but the immigrants can get other work if they want it.

Having completed my visit to Dinsley Estate, we drove to Florissant Estate, three or four miles off.

5TH JUNE 1891.

FLORISSANT—

Indentured	...	27
Free ...	...	20
Re-indentured	...	None.

The estate is just about to be sold by public auction by order of the Court of Chancery. The barracks require some repairs—drinking-water is brought from the river—no grazing ground is given to coolies, but the driver has a cow and calf, and three ponies, an old horse, and several fowls—he also keeps a shop in which dry provisions are sold, also porter and beer, which are drunk by the coolies; he says all castes of coolies drink beer—he gives credit. The pay-lists are all entered up to date—no fines are allowed for small offences. There have been about six immigrants sent to the Police Court this year; four were for refusing to work and attempting to beat the assistant manager with sticks and rope—one day at 6 P.M. they refused to continue work; they had been at work from 5 in the morning, with the exception of a time for food. The decision of the Magistrate was that two got 30 days, and the rest were discharged on the intercession of the Manager.

Beer and provision shops on estate kept by head man or "driver."

Vide section 14 of Immigration Ordinance 9 of 1875; notwithstanding the contract made in India for 9 hours, he by this section can be made to work 15 hours.

One for cruelty to animals, beating a mule, and the sixth was for refusal to work.

When the estate was taken over by the present management, no books were forthcoming.

Sunday labour is only the keeping of stock for watchmen—payments of wages made fortnightly on Saturday—only two children go to school. The hospital is on a hill raised about 50 feet—contains six wooden beds. There is a Creole nurse—dispensing is done at the druggists' shop; only a few necessary medicines are kept on the estate.

Attendance of children at school.

The next morning we drove to St. Augustine's, Manager Hon'ble Bell Smyth, member of Council, who all day conducted us over the estate under his management, and with great kindness helped us in every way. I am much obliged to Mr. Bell Smyth for the great assistance and ready kindness I received from him throughout my stay in the island.

6TH JUNE 1891.

ST. AUGUSTINE—

The barracks are of an unusually good type, roofed with zinc, and the floor raised and planked—each hut has a garden patch attached. I found a nurse, who takes care of the little children whilst their mothers are at work—she gets 10 cents daily. There were the usual percentage of people "sitting down," *i.e.*, doing no work from temporary sickness, who do not go to hospital. There is a "toolsi gatch" and platform. There is no temple on the estate. A system of "farming," as it is called, exists among the creoles on the estate, *i.e.*, a patch of five acres of canes is cleared and given to a creole, and 2½ acres is paid for each week at 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre. This system is not in force among coolies on these estates, but would be a good arrangement if free coolies could be induced to take it up. Payments are made fortnightly on Saturday afternoon by the sub-manager through the driver. The pay is sometimes given to friends.

"Farming."

The same system prevails as to fines for small offences, but the fines are very few in most weeks. One week, ending May 2nd, I see credit and unpaid work $17-45—for trespass of coolies $3-84—the first item includes a sum taken from an outside man for cutting wood on the estate—they are given the option of paying the money or going before the Magistrate—the second item was paid to the manager by four men he found making a thoroughfare of the estate, at the rate of 4*s.* each. The manager tells me they offered 2*s.*, but he insisted on 4*s.*—on another similar occasion, of three trespassers two stayed and sent the other man for the money.

Fines for small offences.

Arrears of money owing for rations are carried to the next week. The shop is kept by a driver, who sells rice, &c.—it is a small thing.

Arrears for rations carried forward to next week.

Some men get as low wages as 15 cents a day. They are weakly men. If a man is weakly and has just come out of

hospital, he cannot make enough at times to pay for rations, so an ever-increasing debt accumulates over his head, to be worked off when he recovers his health. Total arrears of rations now amount to $190-41—rations are distributed weekly, and not daily, as directed by the Ordinance.

Irregular distribution.

The hospital is licensed for 113—a very large, handsome wooden building, raised on brick pillars, with two lofty wards—canvas trestle beds with English bedding, blankets, and pillows—the hospital clothing is very suitable for the purpose and is made at the Orphan Home—there is a detached latrine at each end on the dry-earth system—the drinking-water is obtained from rain-water collected in a cistern—tub for bathing purposes and a small house with boiler for boiling clothes—a kitchen and range are outside.

Establishment—Dresser and dispenser, female nurse, cook, cooly porter, who also cleans latrines and night-stools.

The nightsoil is removed by an estate cart, mixed with earth, and used as manure.

Yaws treated in estate hospital.

There are five patients, four male and one female, including one case of yaws, who has had it five months. Yaws is a very easily communicable disease—the porter is a dhobie free cooly, washes the hospital clothes, and runs errands and empties the chamber utensils.

The estate also pays for medical attendance on free coolies and the estate staff. This is in addition to the Government allowance for attendance on indentured coolies.

Medical attendance on free coolies.

		Males.	Females.
Indentured coolies	...	258	97
Free do.	...	48	18
Re-indentured	...	None	
		Boys.	Girls.
Children	...	24	20

Holidays as usual.

Lost days if less than 150 a year.

By Ordinance 280 days can be claimed. The manager does not think he gets 150 days' work in the year.

Drunk on Saturday and Sunday.

Some coolies get drunk on Saturday evenings and Sunday—on Monday they work—no opium or ganja or rum is sold on the estate.

Deserters 19—no cases before the Magistrate during the year, except for absence from work—one case of rape proved utterly false—manager complains that Protector does not prosecute for false charge, and all small offences settled on the estate by fines in the usual way.

Fines for small offences.

Implements charged for.

Cooking pots and implements are charged to the immigrants at cost price.

No education.

No children go to school.

Employment of children.

Applying manure, weeding para grass and cleaning up.

After finishing my enquiries at St. Augustine, accompanied by the manager and Mr. Pile, I rode to Caronie, a few miles off, the estate belonging to the same proprietor.

6th June 1891.

Caronie—

Indentured coolies	...	... 18
Free ditto	...	... 250
Reindentured ditto	...	... None.

Barrack in ranges of six or four huts. Drinking and bathing water is obtained from wells. About a year ago, owing to the practice of paying wages to others than the immigrants who earned the money, a conspiracy between overseers and drivers was discovered, by which non-existent coolies were supposed to have been receiving money which really went to the overseers and drivers. This shows how necessary it is for the overseers to keep a book of work done by and money owing to coolies; this book should be liable to inspection and kept up to date.

Paying wages to friends and relation

Fines.

Fines are made in the same way and shown as "Fines" in the abstract.

No children go to school.

About 30 immigrants to-day are doing day work at 25 cents. supplying para grass, 40 at 20 and 15 cents.

No education.

No immigrants on rations; they were discontinued on 24th January 1891, and the arrears, amounting to $10-8, were written off.

Arrears for rations written off.

There have been three cases since January of fighting; none for absence from work.

Having finished my visit to Caronie estate we rode back to the Manager's house for breakfast, and he then accompanied us about four miles to the Frederick estate, owned by Messrs. Gregory and Turnbull.

6TH JUNE 1891.

FREDERICK—
MACLEOD PLAIN—
CAREPI—
WASHINGTON—
} Four estates in one.

Hospital and out-houses.

The hospital is a very large building for an estate; about 120 feet long, 25 feet broad, to hold 53 patients, and not including verandahs; floor is raised about eight feet on bricks; the upper part is surrounded by a broad verandah enclosed with glass and venetian blinds; a bath house with large concrete bath; semi-detached latrines connected with the main building by a covered way; separate kitchen and mortuary; store-room for clothes, and a separate house with boiler for boiling clothes; large and well filled dispensary; male ward, with wooden beds, clean sheets, mattrasses and pillow, and a bracket for tin plate and cup, also a wooden bed-head ticket; large tanks for drinking water and an engine for pumping water from the river.

Hospital furniture.

The medical attendant is paid a fixed salary for attending the staff and the free coolies and creoles, as well as indentured immigrants, for which he is paid by Government.

Staff—Dispenser and nurse, cook, washerman and wardman, and night nurse in case of emergency.

The male ward has to-day 15 patients, mostly with slight complaints. In the female ward there are three women.

Schools.

There is a school close by, one of Mr. Morton's, to which the estate contributes £50 a year. It was empty when I saw it. The barracks are well raised and in good repair, with gardens attached. No cattle are allowed to graze.

I saw the pay-books. Fortnightly payments of wages are made; one week's pay is kept in hand.

Soo-soo-chitti.

"Soo-soo" exists up to £5 or £10. There is no shop on the estate. There are 76 immigrants on rations; when the period for rationing a cooly has expired, any arrears are forgiven him. No fines are made for petty expenses, except deductions for improper or insufficient work. If the task is not finished until the next day, N. F. is entered for the day; sometimes the next day 1½ tasks are paid for; still more seldom, two tasks are paid for, but often he is only paid for one task the next day. If the task is improperly done, the whole amount is deducted and a cross is marked in the column for amount paid for task.

Commutation of remaining portion of indenture on payment.

No commutation for unexpired portion of indenture either last year or this; one application has been made this year, but not allowed.

Cost of food.

Average price of bag of rice ...	$5
Dál	$4-30
Oil (1-20)	$1-20 a gallon.
Sugar	4 cents a lb.

Amusements.

Drum dances on Saturday nights, when they also get a big dinner; there have been five this year given by different men.

No "farming" or job work. There is a market on Saturdays, which is pay-day. There used to be a great row on pay-day, drinking and fighting, but this is not so now and gambling is also lessened. Some of the immigrants are used as domestic servants in the sub-manager's house.

The barracks are suitable, but the drain round is badly constructed and very dirty.

Returned to St. Augustine and attended at the fortnightly payment and saw the method.

I saw the different things selling in the hát or market—fried fish, plantains, cakes and bread.

7TH JUNE 1891.

VERDANT VALE ESTATE, a cocoa estate about six miles up the mountains. The Hon'ble Auchey Warner kindly sent a pony for me to the station. No indentured coolies.

Extract from account book, 17th January 1891—

24 workers.
2 absent.
Total paid, $51-38
Average 35⅔ cents. daily each.

This was in an ordinary work time; the barracks and the buildings on the estate are all in good order.

I had a talk with some of the old coolies; they none of them wish to go back to India.

Price of cocoa.

Hon'ble A. Warner told me that 5s. a tree in full bearing is about the average price in buying a cocoa estate. It costs about $6 to make a bag of cocoa of 180 lbs., and 13s. a bag must be added as brokerage and freight to England. Cocoa is now selling at £3-10 a cwt., so that making is about

⅔ clear profit. On further consideration he modified this statement, and speaking broadly and making a liberal allowance for contingent expense, the profit would be reduced to between ½ and ⅔ cost of production; this is including planting new trees, replacing dilapidations, and in fact all expenses on an improving estate.

Bedisi owns 17 acres of cocoa in Sangre Grande; he came to Trinidad about 20 years ago.

Sardin has 20 acres of cocoa in Foolaru; he came here about 20 years ago.

Area in cultivation from map according to census of 1871—

Sugarcane	...	...	47,319 acres.
Cocoa	...	...	18,935

8TH JUNE 1891, 10-30 A.M.

LA REUNION.—4½ miles from Arima.

This is a cocoa estate making 1,500 or 2,000 bags a year. Indentured coolies 94. No houses; free coolies one or two.

On the three estates during the last two seasons the attorney has had allotted 185 indentured immigrants; the result has been, as acknowledged by the attorney, to reduce the rate of payment per task from 40 to 25 cents.; this is, however, a good rate for a new cooly to make. These new coolies are already doing trimming and pruning, which is skilled work.

Wages paid monthly.

Payments are made monthly on Saturday morning by the manager through the driver.

Rations issued weekly on Saturdays. Arrears are carried on to the next week.

Pay and labour sheets kept separately.

The pay sheet is kept separate from the labour list. As a result of the payments only being made monthly, I see there is a separate column for "advances of wages by manager." As usual, payments are sometimes made to others than those to whom the money is owed.

Total arrears of money owing for rations from last pay day, $46-30. I find that a system prevails here of giving advances on wages to buy from the estate shop, that a slip of paper is given to the cooly by the manager, on which is written the amount required; on this paper he can get credit at the shop. The shop belongs to the proprietor, Mr. Liontin, and is kept for him by a Spaniard; the shop-keeper submits a list of credits given monthly, and it is deducted from the pay-list; the amount of last month's credit for immigrants and Creoles working on the estate is $207.

Estate shop.

Rum is not sold in the shop, but beer and porter are.

It is said that no fines are made for small offences, and I find no trace of it in the pay book, but I see entries in the last column, such as 24 cents., which are explained as cash advances made by the manager.

I visited the ration godown; there is an ample supply of rations. The manager tells me that sugar given with the ration is only used for making chillums for tobacco, and that he often gives 2 lb. of flour if the immigrant prefers it.

I visited the shop owned by the proprietor; the shopman is a paid servant of the proprietor. There are large quantities of beer and porter in the shop. A large new shop is being built alongside by the proprietor. There is a rum shop kept by a Chinaman close by.

Estate shop.

Hospital licensed for 31 patients; raised on wooden piles; rain water for drinking; four seats in latrine; night-soil falls into a pit, which is cleaned from time to time; canvas trestle beds; four men and three women patients, of which two are eye-cases; nurse sick; cook Madrassi woman.

The manager, Mr. Rudolph, dispenses medicines and makes up the Doctor's prescriptions; kitchen outside. There is a spare room in the hospital, which is used as a dead-house.

Manager dispenser.

Mr. Mitchell, the Protector, and Mr. Pile were with me on this visit. Mr. Pile and I met Mr. Mitchell at the Dinsley station, and we all went to Arima, the third station. Transport mules had been sent out from Port-of-Spain for our baggage and for riding, and came up by the same train as we did. The Hon'ble A. Warner had, however, kindly put at my disposal the pony on which I rode to Verdant Vale yesterday, a particularly fine young animal. So we sent on the transport mules to Sangre Grande rest-house, 14 miles and we started off in buggies to visit the cocoa estates of

La Réunion,
Chaguaramas,
Esperance,

which are all under the same management.

We got to the head-quarters estate in about an hour, and found the Attorney, Mr. Llands, and the manager, Mr. Rudolph, waiting for us.

(For result of my examination of the books, &c., *vide* above.)

We left the estate about 12-30, and drove back to Arima, and then started for Sangre Grande, 14 miles, which we reached about 4-30 P.M. On the road I rode with and had

a most interesting conversation with an old immigrant named Kowlessur, whose history is instructive as showing how a common cooly of low caste can with energy and perseverance raise himself in this island to a high position among the better class of his own people. His parents are Chamars, one of the lowest and most socially despised castes of India, and he came to the island about 35 years ago; he looks now about 50 years of age. For a long time he worked as a cooly on sugar estates, until he was promoted to the position of driver or headman of a gang; this post he held for 18 years, and his experiences during this period are most interesting.

Influential cooly.

He began by lending money in small sums; the ordinary interest (*biaj*) he charged was 6*d.* a dollar a month. He spoke with some feeling on this subject, as he says he still has money outstanding for many years, and what I fear he considers a bad debt of $7,500!! He has apparently had at one time or another all sorts and conditions of men as his clients.

As a former headman of a gang who has since risen far above the difficulties of such a situation, he has, and is not afraid to express, strong opinions on subjects materially affecting the employers of labour. He has now no immediate interest in them, for he holds the position of contractor for all the public roads in the island; in addition, he is the owner of several small cocoa estates, several houses and other small property; but he speaks somewhat sadly about them, as for some months he has been trying to dispose of them and return to India. For his cocoa estates he would like to find a buyer at $65,000, and if he could get this he would leave the rest to be realized hereafter, for his old mother in Benares has written that if he does not come soon he will not see her alive; but the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches will, I think, prevent his departure. On the subject of cost of rations he gave me the following figures:—

Cost of rations.

		Cents.
Average price of 1 lb. of rice, *i.e.*, a bag of 160 lb. for $5·60	...	4
Ditto of 4 ounces of dál, *i.e.*, a bag of 160 lb. for $5-60	...	1
Ditto of 2 ounces of sugar at 2*d.* a lb. ...	...	½
Ditto of oil, 24 ounce bottle 24 cents ...	...	1

If bought in bulk these prices would be reduced 10 per cent., but he says that if the Indians were charged 6 cents it would pay for all the rations. As to the scale of rations he says, and rightly, that the Ordinance ration of 1 lb. of rice is a very poor day's food for a man in hard work, and that he could eat that at each meal. Allowing for oriental exaggeration, I think there is a good deal in what he says.

The rations might be—

1½ lb. of rice,
4 oz. dál,
½ oz. oil,
1 ounce sugar, and condiments,
1 seer firewood.

This varies very much from that now given, but I am sure from what I have heard from many sources, and especially from the immigrants themselves, that it is one with which they would be satisfied.

Speaking of himself as a Sadu and one to whom the holy office of Mahant, High Priest, had been offered and gracefully declined, he said that there were about 150 in the island belonging to Kabir Sahib ka Punth, and that their religion was that there was one God who was supreme. There were no minor deities, and Doorga and Kali or Hunaman were nothing to them; even the Parmessur of India was not an object of worship; their creed was to succour and help every one in need, and as long as he was poor, no one was refused; they had one day in the month at the full moon, when they all met together and discussed their affairs; of the 150 members of the Kabir sect in the island, perhaps 20 were Brahmins; Hindustani Brahmins, not Bengali Brahmins. There are also seven Mussulmans. They took no special rank from their birth or caste, but only according to their standing in the sect, which embraced all castes as long as they conformed to its rules; those rules were very simple—to eat nothing which had been killed, to drink no fermented liquor, to help every brother in distress, never to quarrel or cheat or gamble.

Sadus and the four Punths.

These were very extraordinary sentiments to hear expressed by a man whose parents were Chamars, but it seems from what I hear from those who know him that they are more or less correctly followed out. He says that of the four sects the only other respectable one is the Ramanon Punth. Of the Oghor punth and Seu Narain he speaks slightingly as being people who eat and drink everything.

Ramkissen, employed in the Immigration Office, tells me that there was a new religion started here about 10 or 12 years ago which also prevails in Demerara. It was started here by one Nuttoo Das, who had been in Demerara. The principle of the religion is that members of one sect do not get social precedence from their birth or caste, but from the position they have gained in the sect. Thus a Chamar may be a more influential personage than a Brahmin.

There are four principal sects—

Kabir Punth.
Ramanon Punth.
Seu Narain Punth.
Oghor Punth.

Of these, Ramanon is supposed to be the godfather of the Great Kabir.

Property of "free" coolies.

The number of these who have left sugar estates and have settled in villages or on plots of ground either leased or bought is very great. From beyond Peru village, which is a large Indian settlement, to Arima, a distance of perhaps 19 miles, the road, omitting some long blanks where estates intervene, is thickly lined with Indian huts, and the people met on the road, though often strangely habited, are undoubtedly from the east.

A very common custom is for a family to rent a piece of land facing the road, 130 feet deep by 70 broad, for 9 or 10 dollars a year. On this they soon run up a hut something in the Indian style, thatched with *gotahul* grass, though often the roof is of corrugated zinc. There is always a wide verandah to sleep in if too warm inside and to sit in during the day, and there is generally a little outhouse attached for a cow or donkey, very often both, also a goat or two and half a dozen fowls. The prejudice as to Hindus keeping fowls and eating eggs seems in a great measure to have disappeared. Many of these people keep little shops at which the usual food, grains, and other commodities are sold; some take out spirit licenses, and a few of the shops are of large size and do a thriving trade.

Bookhun at Tunapuna has a large shop; he also has about $15,000 in mortgages on land about Sangre Grande and Comuto. Last September he had over $6,000 in the savings banks, some of which he took with him to India. He is expected to return immediately; his wife and children have kept on the shop.

Dehul kept a shop at Naparima, but sold off and went by the last mail. Besides paying £60 for his passage and taking money with him, he deposited $4,000, to be repaid him in India.

Terrabula has two shops, one at St. Mary's, Tacarigua, and one at Arima. He also owns one or two horses and carriages, and is head driver on the Orange Grove Estate.

Along this road may also be seen many Indians driving mule carts; in fact they have entirely lost their fear of what the Babu candidate for the post of Inspector of Police called "that dangerous animal the horse," and many own and ride or drive mules and ponies.

Carting.

Towards the evening many carts driven by Indians may be seen coming into town laden with coarse grass (para grass), which is sold by them as fodder, and is a profitable business. They pay the planter a small sum for the privilege of cutting it on waste land. They sell this grass in 25 *atis* or small bundles, such as may be encircled by the two hands, for a few cents. This is congenial work for Indians, and one which they take to naturally. From the Arima side all day long cooly carts are coming in laden with charcoal which has been burnt in the forest clearings all the way to the east coast which is a work which is done almost entirely by free coolies. The system is a few Indians club together and rent for one year a spot of uncleared forest land at $24 a quarry=3½ acres; they cut down the trees, leaving the stumps, and burn the scrub and make charcoal. Of this one-third belongs to the owner of the land, and two-thirds to the cooly. Charcoal sells in Port of Spain at an average price of 40 cents a bag. Besides the charcoal, they get a crop of corn or rice off the burnt land before the year is out.

Charcoal burning.

Cow keeping.

Another favourite occupation is keeping cows for milk. In the morning many Indians may be seen making their way to town with large cans of milk. This is a profitable undertaking.

Cost of starting a cocoa plot.

Estimate of the cost of planting a quarry = 3½ acres of land in cocoa trees, calculated at the end of the 5th year. The trees to be 12 by 12 feet apart, equal to 972 in a quarry.

Cultivation—1st year.

		$
1.	The cost of land from Government, including survey fees, cutting trace	19-50
2.	Cutting underwood and high wood	22
3.	Making trace, packing and burning	20
4.	Cutting and lining pickets	6
5.	1,000 plantain slips	5
6.	1,000 banana slips	4
7.	Planting plantain and banana slips	6
8.	6 bundles cassava sticks	60
9.	Planting cassava sticks to cocoa pickets	1-20
10.	150 cocoa pods for plants	3
11.	Making nurseries	6
12.	Planting cocoa plants from nurseries	10
13.	Planting shade	1
	This is supposing the plantation to be in hilly ground.	
14.	But if on low land it must be besides drained at every 25 feet and a main drain at every 180 feet, and the cost will be 6,000 feet small drains at 50 cents per 100 feet	30
	375 main drains at 60*	2-25
15.	Four cleanings at $10	40
16.	Supplying dead cocoa and other plants	10
17.	Ward rate	96
18.	Interest on $187-51 on cost of 1st year at 10 per cent. ...	18-75
		206-26

* This cannot be correctly given, but it is, as stated by Mr. Hernandez, 30-25.

2nd year.

		$
1.	Three cleanings at $10	30
2.	Supplying	5
3.	Ward rate	96
4.	Interest on $ 242-22 at 10 per cent.	24-22
		60-18

3rd year.

1.	Three cleanings at $10	30
2.	Ward rate	96
3.	Interest on $ 297-40, at 10 per cent.	29-74
		60-70

4th year.

1.	Three cleanings at 60 cents per 100 trees	17-50
2.	Ward rate	96
3.	Interest on $ 345-60	34-56
		53-02

5th year.

1.	Two cleanings at 60 cents per 100 trees	11-66
2.	Ward rate	96
3.	Interest on $ 392-18 at 10 per cent.	39-27
		51-89
	Total cost at end of the 5th year	432-05

The 972 cocoa trees would bear more or less four bags at the end of the 5th year, more than sufficient to cover expenses and interest. As to the selling of the provisions planted the first year, that would depend on the locality and the facilities of conveying them to market. They can be estimated at $100 to $125. The cocoa tree 8 to 10 years old should bear in good land from 1¾ to 2¼ lb. The price of a cocoa tree in full bearing varies from $1 to $1·50.

Buildings.—Barracks 50 feet by 12 feet and 7 feet gallery can be made, if the wood and cover (thatch) can be obtained on the land, for $150 to $175.

Cocoa house.—30 feet by 14 feet, with drying space; $234 to $245.

Dwelling-house.—Left to the means of the owner

Pasture, including cost of land, cutting underwood and wood, hard wood posts, iron wire, bolts, &c., $200 to $210.

The cocoa estates of 20,000 trees can be made for $13·315, or say 66½ cents. per tree, viz.—

	$
Cost of 20,000 trees at 44½ cents at the end of the 5th year, calculating that 5,000 trees will be planted yearly ...	8,900
Three barracks for labourers	525
Three cocoa houses	720
Four quarries in pasture	840
Five years salary of overseer at $20 a month	1,200
After the second year a driver will be required to assist the Overseer at $15 a month, viz., 3 years salary of driver ...	540
For two donkeys, crooks, baskets, rope, &c.	90
For unforeseen expenses	500
Value of contract system in starting a cocoa estate ...	$13,315

This system of planting by contract is good, when good contractors can be had, but I would not recommend it as a sure one by which an estate can be made. When an estate of 20,000 or more trees is to be made, I would recommend the cutting of 20 to 30 quarries of land in the first year and to plant 5 or 6 quarries of this every year. This operation will charge the cultivation with $15 more per quarry, which will be the cost of re-cutting the bush. The advantages derived by this will be—

1. Securing the five years' work without interruption.
2. Always being able to plant before the rainy season sets in.

The disadvantages that people have met with in the cocoa cultivation in this island are—

1. Want of capital.
2. Length of time before reaping.

The above reasons lead to non-payment of interest and the discouragement and total abandonment of the property. Cost of the land, interest and ward rate for the five years amounts to $170-84, and if deducted from the $432-05 which is the cost of the 972 trees in a quarry, the cost of a cocoa tree would be more or less 27 cents.

This is a note made on cocoa cultivation by Mr. Hernandez on the 31st July 1883 at Manjanilla, and he says that it holds equally good at the present day.

Mr. Hernandez says that there are at least 500 coolies in this district who are planting cocoa.

Beyond the terminus of the railway at Arima, coolies do most of the transport to the coast Manjanilla, Mayaro. It is estimated that both ways one cart and three mules will make a profit if a full load is obtained in which there is no difficulty of $11-79; this includes the pay of a driver.

Load up to Manjanilla—

	$
With provisions	15
Load down with cocoa	15
	30

As against—

	$
Three mules, 3 days, at $1	9
Feeding ditto	3
Two drivers at 60 cents each	3-60
Hire of cart, 3 days, at 50 cents	1-50
Harness, tarpaulin, &c.	1-20
	18-30
Total net profit ...	11-70
	$30

There are at least 12 carts plying between this and Arima belonging to Indians, only one cart belongs to a Chinaman.

9th June 1891.

Sangre Grande Rest House.—Mr. Mitchell started for Port-of-Spain.

Mr. Pile, Ramkissen, and Kowlessur and I started to visit the cocoa estates, which extend from here to the coast on the east of the island. On this side of Arima, distant 14 miles, there are no sugar estates. The whole of this part of the island is gradually becoming cleared and taken up for cocoa and cocoanuts. Between this and Arima there is a considerable stretch of Crown lands in which cocoa does not thrive so well, and in some cases it can be seen where the experiment has been tried and failed. There is still much first class and extraordinary fertile land unappropriated. The bulk of the cocoa estates begin from the crest of a rising ground about two miles west of this, and from there the cocoa is grown with scarcely a break for miles towards the east. All the land in this direction is very suitable for cocoa, and has been taken up in large quantities, the greater part of it by free coolies, but in some cases by Creoles.

Cooly Cocoa Estates.

To-day I visited two estates, the one owned by Kowlessur, the old Chamar cooly of whom I have spoken, and the other by Mr. Hernandez. Both are flourishing exceedingly and are very valuable. Mr. Hernandez tells me that coolies have settled and are planting cocoa in all this part of the island, and he thinks there cannot be less than 500 coolies owning estates.

10th June 1891.

We sent off our baggage at an early hour to catch the 11 A.M. train at Arima, 14 miles, and started ourselves for the same place at 7 A.M. The day was very wet and the roads deep and heavy. I was sheltered from a heavy shower in the hut of Mohini Ahir, who is ill with fever. He has been 35 years in the island, and formerly owned 15 quarries of cocoa which he sold for $700. He now gets 4 bitts a day on cocoa work. Further on, I was sheltered in the shop of Seecharan, a Chamar, who keeps a grocer's shop licensed to sell wine and beer; his daughter married a man of the same caste, named Babu Lall. A Chettri woman, by name Raj Kalia, has a daughter named Sumindra, married to Tripal Sing, who has beaten her three times with a cane and once with a cutlass; the daughter has run away to the mother, and they are both here.

Price of rice here $6·00 a bag of 160lb.

Passed our baggage mules about four miles from Arima and we caught the train, but the baggage had not turned up.

11TH JUNE 1891.

Tacariqua Government School.—I visited this school in the morning soon after 9 o'clock, and found an attendance of about 50; of these only two were Indian children. On enquiry, I learn that the Indian children go to Mr. Morton's school, a short distance from this, where the attendance is free. Here a fee of twopence a week, or threepence for two children of the same family, is charged.

Mr. Morton's school was visited at 9-30 A.M.

Total attendance to-day—

Indians	...	56
Creoles	...	7
Eurasians	...	6
Other	...	1
		70

The average age of the pupils is from 4 to 10 years. There are here to-day 12 Indian girls who Miss Blackadder, the schoolmistress, tells me are merely sent here to be taken care of to save their mothers trouble, and not for any educational advantages they may receive; the children are nearly all born of free coolies, and there are hardly any children of indentured parents. The boys learn to read and write English and Hindustani and arithmetic, including simple accounts. At the age of ten they are encouraged to leave and work. After this age, if they remain at school, they become proud and lazy. If they require further education, there is a night school they can attend. The day's work begins with an hour's religious instruction (Christian of no distinctive sect), also drill, manual exercise and inspection of personal cleanliness. Most of the Indian children attend the religious class. Once a week the pupils have a day of gardening and cleaning up the premises. In all the schools the girls are taught sewing three hours a week. The monitors and assistants hunt up their pupils in the village daily. They often run away at breakfast time and hide in houses, barrels, megass piles, under bridges, and anywhere they can conceal themselves, and are vigorously pursued and brought back. A compulsory education clause would be very unpopular, as the assistance of the children at certain seasons of the year, as in crop times and in the beginning of the rains, and in September and October, is absolutely necessary in the field. The free children are required for planting rice and corn in the hills and clearings.

The cane is occasionally required as a punishment.

On Sunday, there is Sunday school and Presbyterian service conducted in English and Hindustani. The adult service is in Hindustani and the children's service in both. At the afternoon service there are often 75 or 100 Indians. These are not Christians, but come for the sake of the music and the gathering and *tamasha*, and certainly not from any religious motive, nor from earthly vanity, as they frequently appear in the scantiest of garments. Nearly all the Indian children attend the Sunday service.

12TH JUNE 1891.

Royal Gaol, Port-of-Spain.—Mr. Fraser, the Superintendent, kindly showed me the working of the gaol and of immigrant prisoners. There were 1,149 convictions amongst immigrants last year. The number of immigrants now in gaol cannot be given, as they are not kept as a separate class. Nine immigrants are in hospital suffering from chronic diseases. There are three wardmen and one in condemned cell, a Muhammadan, for murdering his wife. The total population of the gaol is males 403, females 26. The diet is on a very liberal scale. One of the rules, I see, is that Muhammadans shall not have their beards cut on commitment for a breach of immigration laws. The females are kept in St. James' female gaol; there are no female immigrant prisoners. Cases of threatening wife 8, on the high road without pass 284, and breach of indenture 331, during 1890. The principal penal tasks are cracking stones and picking fibre.

I then visited the Registrar general's office to obtain figures from the last census as to number and vital statistics of Indians. He could not give me the occupations of free coolies, but promised them in six weeks or two months. This is most important, as they will show the various openings in life for the cooly after the expiration of his indenture, and how far he takes advantage of them, and what proportion of free coolies become vagrants or habitual idlers.

At 3 P.M. I called on the Rev. W. Moore, who has spent many years in India. He gave me the following information:—

He thinks there is no bullying or tyranny on the part of the overseers; there are very rarely cases of intercourse between Indian women and overseers, as the managers prevent this; a case occurred within his knowledge, but the overseer was dismissed. The pandits or priests should be appointed registrars, and all who are living permanently together should be legally considered as married; that drivers lend money almost universally to coolies, and that it has a bad effect. Wages and tasks are just the same as they were five years ago. There are very good cocoa lands in Diego Martin. He corroborates the stories I hear of the robberies from cooly women beyond Arima by Creoles as a common custom. The women are now afraid to pass along the public road, and have hidden all the many jewels and ornaments they usually wear.

The idlers in Port-of-Spain include many coolies and all the paupers, criminals of the island, and they are increasing.

At Cedros, prison is no punishment, the prisoner sits still and gets his food and enjoys a week's idleness. Rum is much drunk in town on any day, but on estates only on pay-day; this custom is certainly not decreasing.

Not sufficient work on estates for "free" labour except in crop time.

The great complaint of the "free" cooly is that he has not sufficient work given to him, that he has to "sit down" or only gets half tasks. They are very glad when crop time comes round.

13TH JUNE 1891.

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain.—

I visited the hospital at 8 A.M., and found the Acting Surgeon-General, Dr. deWolff, and Dr. Alston, who kindly conducted me over the various wards and offices.

The main building is a very handsome doubled-storied stone structure, with a wide verandah on both sides, and doors opening to the ground, so as to allow the most complete, perflation of air; the wards are lofty and airy; the beds are of iron with coir mattrasses and pillows, and abundant and clean bedding. The out-offices are very complete, and there is a handsome operation room and examination room, and library for nurses, which is also used for microscopic observations. The nurses are neatly dressed in a blue and white uniform, and there is a general air of cleanliness and tidiness about the whole place.

The grounds are very spacious and contain a great number of flowering shrubs, from which a handsome income is made by the sale of flowers. There are a number of wards, including the new Gordon ward for children, detached in various parts of the grounds, as well as separate houses for the convalescents, &c., but with all these additions there is still insufficient room for the number of patients who require accommodation. Perhaps if a home could be found for those who are there more from age and infirmity than any actual disease, the stress might in some measure be relieved.

Dr. Alston kindly promised to send me a note on the numbers of Indians admitted as patients, distinguishing males, females and children. Other figures can be obtained from the Annual Report. These were afterwards received, and I here give the figures:—

From—H. ALSTON, ESQ., M.D., Colonial Hospital,
To—SURGEON-MAJOR COMINS.

IN the return I sent to you yesterday, showing the number of coolies in hospital, I ought to have mentioned that there were 118 coolies for a total of 408 patients. The coolies at the convalescent hospitals at St. Clair and St. James' are not included.

During the year 1890 there were 2,008 coolies admitted total admissions 6,681.

The number of coolies in hospital on Saturday, the 13th instant, was 118, viz.—

Adult males	73
" females	30
Children	15
	118

The cooly diet of the hospital is as follows:—

6 A.M.	Tea ...	¾ pint (tea ⅛ oz., milk ⅛ pint, sugar ½ oz.)
	Bread ...	4 oz.
10 A.M.	Cocoa ...	½ oz. } ¾ pint.
	Sugar ...	1 oz. }
	Bread ...	4 oz.
	Salt Fish ...	4 oz.
2 P.M.	Peas ...	3 oz.
	Ghee or butter	½ oz.
	Curry staff ...	½ drachm.
	Rice ...	½ lb.
	Vegetable ...	½ lb.
6 P.M.	Tea, same as for morning.	

Having completed my visit, Mr. Pile and I drove to the Leper Asylum at Cocorite, where Mr. Pile told me he had arranged to meet the Superintendent, Dr. Kock. He was not however there, and I therefore deferred my visit.

I then visited the warder's office to obtain the figures I could not get from the Registrar-General's office, regarding the shops kept, the houses owned, and the occupations followed by coolies whose indentures have expired, but there does not appear to be any such record kept in the island. I see I cannot expect much from the records, but I will try to get what general information I can on these points.

I went to the Savings Bank, which is combined with the Receiver General's Office, and was promised a list of Indians holding spirit and wine licenses for the whole island. I noted the following remarks at an interview with the Rev. Mr. Morton, who has done much for the East Indian.

With education in Indian schools paid for by Government, an obligatory clause might with advantage be enforced for children between the ages of six and ten. If a compulsory clause were enforced, all Mr. Morton's schools would be free, and there would be no extra expense to Government. Regarding religious education, Mr. Morton says that it forms no part of the routine work of the day, but there is no doubt that the school work begins daily with half an hour's religious instruction. It would be a mistake to take any part of the management of Canadian Mission Schools out of the hands of the Mission. The authority of the Mission would be lost, and the discipline both of teachers and pupils lessened.

Schools.

Children of parents working on estates which make returns.—

Boys	2,556
Girls	1,928
Total	4,534

Most of the children in Mr. Morton's schools come from free coolies living in villages and not from estates.

My opinion is that neither the Government of India nor the Home Government would permit a compulsory clause to be introduced for attendance at a school where Christian education formed part of the daily routine, though there might be no objection if the religious teaching were quite distinct from the secular education. In the Church of England and Roman Catholic schools, the ministers come during the school hours and have Christian services in a separate room. The Canadian Mission would, I think, object to do away with the religious education.

Mr. Morton thinks that rum-drinking is on the increase among free immigrants, but on estates there is not so much as formerly. Sardars often have shops in the village perhaps under another name, provisions are now much cheaper and better; formerly rice was the only thing eaten by the coolies.

When the Crown lands were opened up in Montserrat and the coolies allowed to purchase them and settle there, they began to grow grain and provisions, and a trade to the town was soon established, and it is from that date that a change in the diet of the immigrants took place, and they took to eating the various grains and ground provisions. There was no cocoa for the immigrants in those days.

Reduction in price of labour.

During the sugar crisis, when planters reduced the outside pay to 20 cents, the free immigrants began to wander and were caught up by cocoa planters who sent men round as recruiters and picked up the best men, who brought others, until the villages near estates were emptied. They also took to carting and other occupations away from estates. It was the independent, hardy fellows who went away and the worthless fellows who stayed in the villages. Twenty-five cents a day is the lowest which a healthy labouring man can comfortably live on at the present prices of food and other articles.

Ration reduced.

Formerly, Mr. Morton says, they got salt fish in their rations, and he has seen it served out. Mr. Morton calculates that the value of the ration given is 6½ cents, as much is lost in division.

Abolition of free return passages.

Abolition of back passages would be a grand thing for the island. A man now, instead of thinking of settling, is always thinking of going home, and it takes 15 years for a man to settle.

Estates have always contributed largely to education.

The estates contribute largely to mission schools, and always have done so, long before Government took up the question.

Draining and banking in the hands of negros.

The higher skilled labour, such as draining, &c., is nearly all in the hands of the Creole, and he gets long prices for his labour. This is hard work which the ordinary free immigrant does not care to take up, and if he does begin it, does not do it satisfactorily. This is no doubt due in a great measure to the stronger, hardier and more independent men having left the estates for more lucrative labour such as carting, cocoa planting, &c., leaving behind them the weaker men who cannot well do such work.

13th June 1891, 6 p.m.

Dr. Murray showed me his pay accounts for Santa Estella cocoa estate, and gave me a copy of contract paper.

He pays wages monthly and makes advances as soon as the land is cleared and planted with shade trees, early shade cassava or bananas, or anything except rice, of which only one crop is allowed.

The payment for tasks vary from—

1 at 40 to
10 at 35 cents per day.

They only work a few days of the month at cocoa, and they have sometimes more than one contract; they also have their own gardens and work on the roads.

15TH JUNE 1891.

I left Dinsley at 7 A.M. for Couva by rail and passed through miles of sugarcane cultivation and numerous villages in which numbers of coolies could be seen.

They seem to affect galvanized iron for the roofs of their huts.

BRECHAN CASTLE.—

Indentured coolies	...	506
Children ...	...	126
Free coolies	...	277
Children ...	...	115

No bounty.

The barracks are very comfortable, with enclosed verandah for cooking, and galvanized roof. The inside of these galvanized roofed huts is not hot, as they are lofty, and the coolies dry their wood near the roof across the rafters.

Retention of trust money.

I saw the pay-books; wages are paid every fortnight on Saturday, retaining one week's wages, "trust week."

Indentured immigrants get less than 25 cents.

I see indentured coolies do not all get 25 cents a day; for instance, Sobratee, the hospital cook, only gets 20 cents. Taking one page, I find out of 40, 9 get 20 and 15 cents a day. There is no day work; all is task. Of these 9, 5 are women and one a boy of 13 or 14.

No arrears for rations carried forward.

Rations are issued on Sunday; no arrears are carried on to the next week.

Lost days are never claimed.

Stoppages.

As regards fines, I see it often happens that pay for a man's day work is cut and he gets no pay for that day. Sometimes in the column of work done it is marked N.F., not finished, and sometimes by a cross in either case he often gets nothing for the day, but, if crossed, never anything.

Fines.

Mr. Wilson tells me that he seldom fines indentured coolies for small offences, but does sometimes both indentured and free.

Reduction of wages since 1883.

And he also says that since 1883 the wages of the free immigrants have been altered from 30 cents to 25.

Looking back to the books of 1883, I see that for fortnight ended June 16th for supply and distillery indentured immigrants get 30 cents, but these tasks have now both for indentured and free been reduced to 25 cents.

Free coolies at the same time were getting for—

		Cents.
Stock-keeping	...	50
Chop-chop	...	35
Truck	...	40 50
Carters	...	50 40
Ploughing	...	80
Supply	...	30
Forking	...	40
Centrifugal	...	50 30

Women, girls and boys got 20·15 cents for manuring and supplying for week ending 6th June 1891.

Free coolies are now getting for—

		Cents.
Stock keeping	...	40
Chop-chop	...	35
Do.	...	25
Pasture	...	15
Truck	...	40
Do.	...	35
Ploughing	...	50
Supplying	...	20
Forking	...	40
Centrifugal 40, 30 and 20		

Mr. Wilson says it is quite true that the wages of free immigrants have been reduced, and it was done in the year 1883 against his strong protest. He recommended that the task should be increased, but the wages remain the same, but he was overruled and the free immigrants left the villages in thousands and have never come back.

This year owing to the great drought they could do nothing in their own grounds, and have been flocking back to the estates where there was, however, little work for them. Now that the rains have begun they will all go away again and cultivate their cocoa and other land. The headmen of all the departments are still highly paid in crop time. Women sometimes do a man's work and get full pay, but generally less. Boys if over 10 and under 16 could not possibly do a full task.

Cases before Magistrate.

Last year with about the same number of immigrants, there were 45 cases before the Magistrate, of which the prosecution was abandoned in eight. In the other 37, they were all given the alternative of fine or imprisonment. Many of these were reconvictions in the case of notorious and habitual idlers; these were all cases of absence or refusal to work.

Prisons.

The immigrant rather likes the idea of going to gaol for a week or two, as he has nothing to do and plenty to eat. Formerly, at Chaguanas they had to cut and haul sleepers, and it was very hard work.

Openings in life.

Free coolies will never come back to sugar estates; the facilities for buying land for themselves are so great.

There is no shop on the estate; most of the village shops are kept by Chinese.

Ganja and opium.

They have no trouble with drink or ganja; there is still some from opium. Many of the murders are the result of ganja.

No extra labour is ever required except on Sundays, when indentured labour is employed in cleaning the boilers, &c., for which they are paid by the day.

Enough women.

There are quite women enough on the estate.

Latrines.

Mr. Wilson tried latrines as in Demerara, but failed entirely.

Education.

About 20 go to school out of both free and indentured; the children are hunted up and go weeping and wailing in front of the school-master, and run away in an hour. Mr. Wilson says that he never heard any one say they made Christians of them. And he also says schools of this sort are of no use whatever and often do mischief. His experience is that as Indians learn to read and write they never go back to field work, but to a lawyer's office for employment.

One task sufficient; better work done.

The task is the same now as in 1883, but it is much better done now, and a man cannot do more than one task. Formerly a man could skim over his work and do perhaps three tasks in the day; the first task of 20 rods; if he took another he did only 16 rods, and so on.

Price of labour during crop time much the same.

The prices during crop are much the same as ever, but outside that work in the field is paid less.

The hospital is a large handsome building raised on brick pillars with large and lofty wards and broad verandahs.

122 beds; length 119 feet, breadth of inner wards, 24 feet 6 inches; twenty patients with trifling diseases; only one serious case; bathroom with concrete bath; boiling-house for clothes; washing-house or laundry; dead-house; earth latrines for males and females, connected by covered way; presses for hospital clothes made on the estate; blankets from Glasgow; beds, wooden trestles with stuffed mattrasses, and pillows, blankets and sheets; chamber utensils, basins, and tin cups; dispensary with ample medicines; drinking water from tanks; doctors are not paid for attending free immigrants.

15th June 1891.

Exchange Estate.—In the afternoon I drove over to Exchange Estate with Messrs. Wilson and Pile.

Hospital licensed for 42; at present there are eight adults, of whom three are women and two children; wooden building raised 2 feet, with a wide verandah and a galvanized roof; beds, trestles, no mattresses, 2 blankets, and pillows; tin cups and plates and chamber utensils; separate latrines for male and female (pit); kitchen, filter house, store-room and clothes room; dispensary with ample supply of medicines; splints, &c.; nurse's room; cook and dispenser of 13 years standing, both live on the premises; iron tank for rain water; tub; the doctor is paid $150 a year for attendance on free coolies and staff; the barracks are in ranges and are comfortable. They are raised and have galvanized roofs; the drains and surroundings require cleaning; no grazing on the estates or gardens; the pay-books are well kept.

No arrears for rations brought forward.

No ration arrears are brought forward beyond the next pay-day; very few fines or cutting task wages; drinking water is got from a pond; there is a separate place for bathing.

Indentured coolies ...	60
Free " ...	280
Bounty	64

Payment of wages is made fortnightly by the manager through the driver.

Rations issued twice weekly.

Disadvantage of weekly issues.

Rations are issued twice a week on Monday and Friday afternoon. If issued weekly, the lazy ones go and sell their rations.

Cases in Magistrate's court last year were only some bounty coolies who ran away, 8 or 10 altogether; no cases in court this year; no extra labour; Sunday labour is limited to providing food for stock; there is a good deal of drinking on pay-days, also some opium and ganja smoking; Brahmins give no trouble; there are no sadus; children of from 8 to 14 years of age get 15 or 20 cents.

There is no school near; about 10 or 12 children go to Couva Canadian Mission School.

Children taken to school by the teacher.

The teacher comes and takes them away. Paid nurse to look after small children. No fortnightly holiday, only the regular holidays, Christmas, Good Friday, and Hossain.

The implements and cooking pots.

Implements and cooking pots are given free.

15th June 1891.

Esperanza and Phœnix Park, *W. F. Burnley, Esq.*

Average crop	2,300	tons.
Indentured coolies ...	269	
Free coolies ...	200	
Bounty ...	none.	

Education grant from Burnley estate.

About 25 children attend school. The subscription to education from the estate is about £150 a year.

Implements and cooking pots at cost price.

Cost prices are charged for implements and cooking pots; purchase from the estate is optional; forks supplied from estate.

Fines.

The same system of fines prevails as on Orange Grove both for indentured and free coolies; a fine book is kept. During May 18 coolies of Esperanza estate, all free or non-resident coolies with the exception of one indentured immigrant who was fined 10 cents, were fined for some offences in sums amounting altogether to $ 11-60.

Payment of wages is made fortnightly.

Rations are issued weekly.

Week's trust money retained.

A week's trust money kept. Sunday labour is the feeding of stock.

Cases before Magistrate.

There were about 18 cases before the Magistrate last year, all for absence from labours; for first offence coolies are generally warned, second offence 5s. fine or seven days.

Work by women.

Most women only do light work and some none at all; many do day work, and some of the strong women prefer tasks.

Free garden patch.

Many of the free coolies have gardens ¼ to ½ an acre on the estate; this is given free if they will work on the estate.

Resident free labour.

There are now about 150 or 200 permanently living on the estate, who have built houses, planted gardens, and are as useful as indentured immigrants.

Hospital for 63 patients—

Length ...	...	102 feet.
Breadth ...	...	26 „

To-day there are 17 patients, 15 men and two women, all with trifling complaints.

The hospital is situated on rising ground, and is well ventilated and raised above the ground; a broad verandah around not enclosed; male and female wards; wooden beds, mattrasses and pillows, and blankets; there is a large dispensary; kitchen; latrine (pit) male and female; drinking water stored in iron tanks and filtered; dead house; resident dispenser and nurse; cook a Chettri.

Insufficient and unsuitable rations.

Mr. Fitzsimon agrees with me that the 1 lb. ration of rice is insufficient, and that sugar is unnecessary, as they can, especially in crop time, get as much as they want, and they only use it for their "chillums." He also pointed out that the Ordinance prescribing two years' rations is never carried out, and that at the end of a year the immigrants take the matter into their own hands by refusing to take any more rations, and that in the second year the only people who take rations are a few women who are unable to work.

Discontinuance of rations.

The Ordinance respecting the issue of free rations during the second year to children between 5 and 10 years of age is altogether disregarded, and they never get any. The Ordinance says that after one year the Protector may discontinue rations; perhaps that includes children; as a matter of form the Manager writes to the Inspector at the end of the first year and says that rations are going to be discontinued and obtains sanction.

16TH JUNE 1891.

Mr. Wilson drove me to the station, where I met the Hon'ble G. T. Fenwick, Member of Council, who was attorney for the Colonial Company, and is now proprietor of several estates, Torres Park, Mount Pleasant, Cedar Hill and Diamond.

Mr. Fenwick and I drove round these, the centre of which is Mount Pleasant.

ESTATE MOUNT PLEASANT—

Indentured coolies, males 124, females 48.

Free coolies	...	...	177
Bounty	...	...	none.
Children	...	...	37

The hospital is in the old proprietor's house; well situated and raised; length 47 feet, breadth 36 feet; to hold 18 patients; two wards, male and female; dispensary with a few medicines; drinking water stored in iron tanks; kitchen; no latrine; canvas stretcher, beds with pillows and blankets; tin dishes and mugs; chamber utensils; no attendance on free coolies; five patients with trifling diseases; the Doctor lives at Couwa; there is no dispenser.

Overseer makes up medicine.

The overseer makes up medicine and Mrs. Fenwick does so for a few women and children.

Free coolies not allowed in hospital.

Free coolies are not allowed in the hospital. If sick, they are sent to the Colonial Hospital.

If task is not finished the labourers get no pay.

There are no fines for small offences, but if a task is not finished no pay is given, and N. F. is marked.

Payments are made fortnightly by the Manager to the immigrant himself or a representative, but not to drivers.

Rations.—Only one immigrant is on rations; the rest renounced and asked to be allowed to feed themselves after a few months; no permission is asked from the Protector. The coolies take rations for about three months and then come in a body and ask to be allowed to make their own arrangements.

Immigrants wish to discontinue rations after a few months.

On comparing wages given in 1883 and 1890, I find in 1883 immigrants got 30 cents and in 1890 25 cents. There is no shop on the estate; no drinking or ganja smoking. *Barracks.*—Some are shingled and some galvanized iron roofs; the total number of rooms in the barracks is 215; they are comfortable, dry and raised; no garden patches; very few cattle; there is a Government school worked on the Canadian Mission system.

Reduction of wages since sugar crisis.

In the afternoon I rode with Mr. Fenwick across the hills in the direction of Montserrat. On the way we passed several small coolie settlements; these are comparatively new and the people are mostly employed in cleaning the forest and jungle, burning charcoal and growing rice and "makai," indian-corn. They have made very comfortable houses for themselves thatched with coarse grass, and most of them have cows and donkeys; some I see have begun planting cocoa, and others have fields of dál. And they all seem very happy and prosperous and on good terms with the creoles.

The Montserrat district.

One woman stopped to ask Mr. Fenwick about her cow; it seems that Mr. Fenwick has a very fine bull which he allows to cover the coolies' cows without fee—a privilege much appreciated.

Improvement of breed of cattle encouraged by planters.

We continued our ride through these settlements, which extend for many miles in this direction, until it began to get dark, and we then returned to Mr. Fenwick's house.

During the ride I obtained from Mr. Fenwick some information about the attempt by the planters in 1883 to reduce the price of labour. Mr. Fenwick was one of the members of the central meetings, and says that they were not followed by much success, and what reductions were made were chiefly in the direction of creole labour and what are called tradesmen, that is, creole carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., employed on the estate.

Reduction of wages in 1883.

17TH JUNE 1891.

From Mount Pleasant to San Fernando by carriage and pair. Mr. Fenwick kindly drove me to the station where I met Messrs. Mitchell and Pile and went on to San Fernando where we took the steamer for Cedros.

The number of indentured immigrants in the Naparima district is 4,551, including "bounty" coolies distributed on 51 estates and 32 hospitals.

Immigrant population of the Naparima district.

Mr. Fenwick told me that the secession of free labour from sugar estates has been a very gradual process, and that no particular time can be pointed out as the one at which they abandoned working on sugar estates; as they acquired land or shops or bought carts and animals, they gradually separated themselves from the estates.

Secession of labour from sugar estates.

As regards the return of free labour to estates during the last few months, he says owing to the exceptionally dry season there was no work to be done either on sugar estates or on the coolies' own lands, and that being somewhat pressed owing to the failure of their ground

Influx of free labour to estates owing to absence of work on free immigrants' own lands.

provisions, they came down from their settlements to sugar estates in large numbers seeking employment, and consequently the rates of wages for task-work were unusually low; now, however, rain having fallen, they will all go back to their own land.

Free return passage a bar to longer importation.

Talking of back passages, he says that if the colony were relieved of this burden, which has, owing to increasing numbers, become very heavy, the immediate effect would be that the colony would ask for a much larger number of labourers, probably 10,000 a year. It is the great responsibility involved by the back passage that prevents larger numbers being applied for.

I cannot say that I consider Mr. Fenwick's a very strong argument in favour of the abolition of back passages or of increased importation. If immigrants were imported in larger numbers, the price of both free and indentured labour, already falling, would become still lower, and except in crop time there would be, as has been the case for the last few months, insufficient work to employ all of both classes. The desire to introduce large numbers of indentured immigrants yearly no doubt proceeds from a desire to reduce the price of labour by enabling the planters to be independent of free or outside coolies, the price of whose labour at present forms the standard by which the rate of payment for task-work of indentured immigrants is gauged, subject always to the provision in the contract that the minimum rate for task work (*i.e.*, a task completed) shall be 25 cents.

The contract made in India works fairly well, except in the case of boys above 10 years who on day work are entitled to 25 cents. These are put on task-work, and of course cannot do a full task, and are paid 12, 15, or 20 cents.

This seems perfectly fair, but is not according to the contract. Mr. Mitchell, the Protector, tells me that in all cases where any one applies to be put on the 9 hours' day work it is granted, but they always ask to be put back on task-work after a few days. The reason is that a task can be finished in less than 9 hours, generally in 7 or 7½ hours, and a boy prefers to work 7 hours on easy work and get 15 cents to working 9 hours and getting 25 cents. The same applies to men and women; they sometimes apply to be put on the 9 hours a day work, but after a day or two wish to return to task work. In crop time they often work 14 or 15 hours, but then they get 30 or 35 cents, and they would rather work 14 or 15 hours for 30 or 35 cents than be put on day work at 25 cents.

Reduction of price of task for free immigrants.

After the meeting of planters to reduce prices of labour, they reduced the price of a task for free immigrants to 20 cents for 4 months.

Between Cap de Ville and Cedros we passed a cocoanut estate. This was in 1868 a convict settlement, and was worked for the Government by Mr. Stollmeyer, and was given up after a few years. It now exports about 600,000 nuts, and is leased for 99 years from the Government by Mr. Stollmeyer. This portion of the coast is very unhealthy.

ESTATE PERSEVERANCE.—Indentured coolies	... ...	121
Free ...	... ...	None
Bounty ...	... ...	23

Barracks—Mostly with galvanized iron roofs, a few with shingles; rain water is stored in large boilers for drinking.

The barracks are dry, raised and comfortable, partly on cottage system; grazing ground for cows; no garden ground.

Hospital.—The hospital is an old shingle-roofed building watertight, with an open verandah; male and female wards; nurse's room; store room; dispensary; kitchen; latrine (pit), male and female, one seat each; nurse; cook (Mussalman), also cleans utensils.

Overseer dispenser.

The medicine is dispensed by the overseer who understands compounding: 18 canvas trestle beds, new pillows and blankets.

To-day there are five patients—two indentured and three free, all trifling diseases.

Free coolies admitted into hospital and grant given for medical attendance on them.

The medical attendant gets $100 a year for attendance on free immigrants and staff, and they are allowed to come into hospital.

Payments of wages are made fortnightly by the head overseer through the driver and to others than the payee if not present, but not to drivers.

Arrears due for rations are carried forward for 5 years.

Rations are issued weekly. Arrears are carried forward until paid off—which is sometimes not until the five years indenture is over; at the end of one year rations are stopped without reference to the Protector. The manager thinks 1lb. of rice quite sufficient; the best system would be to give rations free for one month and then stop.

Fines.

The fine system exists, but indentured immigrants are hardly ever fined, they give no trouble.

Cases before Magistrate.

Only three cases before the Magistrate in 11 months; the manager does not believe in taking cases before the Magistrate.

Driver or headman keeps a shop on the estate.

Gokool, a driver, has a *bunya* (general provision) shop on the estate; there is no other shop on the estate.

An overseer's book is kept.

Fines how credited.

The fines are shown as a credit at the end of the month; they are nearly all from Creoles.

Creche.

There is a nurse for the little children.

School.

There is a Government school in the village: 50 or 60 Indian children attend daily.

Price of coolie provisions.

Rice is $5 a bag of 168 lb.; freight and cartage from Port of Spain 20 cents.; in all $5·20.

Dál is $4·50 a bag of 160 lb.; freight and cartage 20 cents.; in all $4·70. Oil is 90 cents. a gallon; sugar 3 cents. a lb.

Pigs.

The immigrants have a number of pigs.

It was pay day at Perseverance, and I saw the pay being distributed, there were preparations for two big dinners and a marriage in the coolies' houses.

Abundance of labour.

Mr. Connell has as much labour as he can employ; in fact more labour presents itself than he can use.

Method to be adopted if labour were scarce.

If labour was scarce, he is more in favour of "farming," and he would give to one man 3 to 4 acres, not more.

One man could easily do this with help from his children, but it is not a system very prevalent in Trinidad.

Job work.

Job work is good as long as every man knows what he is working for.

Disputes are generally settled by the manager.

Jail.

If you put a man into jail, he is ruined. If he has once been there, he does not care how often he goes. It is a bad system. I am the Magistrate.

An ordinary worker can finish a task by 1 P.M.

Any man, an ordinary worker, can finish his task here by 1 P.M.; he must be a very poor man who cannot do this.

Sixteen years the age to begin full tasks.

A boy cannot do a man's task before 16 years.

I never heard of an immigrant's kit being rifled and hat robbed when in jail.

Routine of work.

I find the best plan for new immigrants is to mix them with the old immigrants and make them do the same task. If you give them light work at first they never turn out well. It is the same with all tasks; they learn to fork or head canes as well as old immigrants in a day or two.

Education.

Education, beyond a certain point, is a great mistake. A boy walks about with his boots on and will do nothing.

Free passes.

His experience is that the police never trouble old immigrants to show their free passes; the number of absconders from estates who are wandering about is a proof of this. Formerly, it is true rural constables (chaukidars) were paid so much a head for every absconder they arrested, but that was stopped long ago.

Vaccination.

There is a Vaccination Act which requires vaccination before a certain age, and it is very strictly carried out; a fee is paid for each vaccination and a receipt is given which must be forwarded to the Registrar; no children go to school. There are 10 or 12 children on the estate.

18TH JUNE 1891.

At 6-30 A.M. we rode through the cocoanut palms and along the seashore past the rocks at the extremity of the island called Los Gallos, and found three American ships loading cocoanuts. Arrived at Constance, distance 6 miles, cocoanut estate. Proprietor, Mr. Agostini. Cocoanuts shipped last year 1,160,000.

Indentured coolies	46
Free	2
Bounty	None.

"Farming" cocoanut estate.

There are a number of free coolies living on estate land who farm the cocoanuts, *i.e.*, keep the ground clean and have a right to all ground provisions. There is no time limit for contracts, and they can leave when they like which is generally when the palmgrows too high and gives too much shade to grow provisions.

I saw the pay list; payments are shown in a separate book.

Estate shop.

I see the estate sells oil and rice to immigrants.

No fines.

There are no fines for petty offences.

There were only four cases before the Magistrate last year.

Two tasks daily.

In some cases men do two tasks, and of course get double pay.

Pay-book columns left blank.

No distinction is made in the column of work done or money earned between indentured immigrants who are absent or do not finish the task or do improper work. For all these cases nothing is shown; the column is simply left blank.

Hospital.—Length 24 feet, breadth 12 feet, five for patients; a wooden building raised on pillars 2 feet with a galvanized roof; male and female wards, dispensary and verandah; canvas stretcher beds; no mattrasses or pillows; blankets and hospital clothing sufficient; no privy or kitchen; food is cooked in the house; drinking water is got from the house; there are no patients now; there have been 18 patients this year.

Wages.—Mean of earnings week ended 9th May 1891—

46 men earned	$52·32
Average per man per week	$ 1·13
Ditto ditto	$ ·18⅛

Week ended 13th June 1891—

46 men earned	$49·78
Average per man per week	$ 1·08
Ditto ditto	$ ·18

This includes days not worked, and for days worked the average would be about 25 cents a day.

On the ride to the estates, Mr. Pasea, Assistant Inspector of Immigrants, gave me a good deal of information which is the more valuable because he was originally an overseer, and afterwards a sugar-planter, and has therefore experience from these different points of view.

Task increased since 1883 in quality of work done.

He says that since the crisis in 1883, the task of the immigrant has been decidedly increased, not so much in actual feet of ground worked, but in the quality of work required. Formerly the tasks were finished by 11 or 11-30 A.M., and now they cannot end before 1-30 or 2 P.M.

Payments of task work not reduced for indentured immigrants.

The rate of payment for task work has been reduced for free labourers and creoles, but that of indentured immigrants remains the same, but the result of these changes has been that the cost of labour on the estates has been reduced 15 or 20 per cent.

Immigration fund.

As regards the incidence of taxation on cocoa and sugar planters, he made out the following comparison:—

Two hundred and twenty-two cocoa trees to an acre: ten bags to 1,000 trees. 2·2 bags per acre.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Three cwts. = 2 bags per acre, at 70 shilling a bag = ...				7	0	0
Deduct for brokerage and commission	1	8	0			
And also for growing, picking, drying and manager's establishment ...	3	0	0			
				4	8	0
Net profit on two bags per acre				2	12	0

The export duty on two bags of 180lb at 1*s.* 11½*d.* = 3*s.* 11*d.* = 7½ per cent. on the net profit of the two bags.

An acre of sugarcane in Trindad produces on the average one ton of sugar.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The value of a ton of sugar, the mean of vacuum pan and muscovado is				14	0	0
Deduct for brokerage, freight and commission	3	10	0			
Cost of production	10	0	0			
				13	10	0
Net profit per acre				0	10	0

This is a fair average for all the estates in the island for the last three or four years.

Mr. Connell and Mr. Pile, both practical planters, concur and say that the cocoa-planters pay as a contribution to immigration 7½ per cent. on the net profits, and the sugar-planter pays 42 per cent.

The following consideration must be kept in view:—

The cocoa-planter employs only one-twentieth of the coolie labour used on estates. The expense of producing two bags of cocoa being £3, and of a ton of sugar £10, the interest on these different sums must be compared.

It must also be remembered that both industries are almost entirely worked by borrowed capital. Not more than 10 per cent. is really advanced as ready money in purchasing estates. If crop during the next six or eight years continues the same, and the value of sugar the same, a great majority of the estates in the island must go out of cultivation. If the labour at present on sugar estates was owing to the abandoning of sugar to be thrown on the island, there would be great misery and want amongst immigrants for some years.

Three years ago the Naparima district produced two-thirds of the sugar of the island. There were 13,000 resident labourers on the estates—

6,000 indentured.
5,500 free.
1,500 Creoles.

This does not include the labour which was obtained from the villages, which may be estimated at about the same number of labourers.

Mr. Connell agrees that 13,000 is about the right number of village labourers employed occasionally on estates in the Naparima district; therefore, we have, speaking roughly 26,000 labourers engaged in the sugar industry, of whom 23,000 are Asiatics who produce on an average 36,000 tons of sugar. There is probably in Naparima a larger number of Asiatic labourers employed on sugar estates.

The mean of crops for the last three years is—

5)68,710
13,742 hogsheads.
68,710, deducting one-fifth to bring to tons—
13,742
54,968 tons a year.
Or 26,000 labourers.
8,666

34,666

Or 1½ tons of sugar produced per labourer.
Or 1⅓ acre cultivated per labourer.

18th June 1891, 3 p.m.

Columbia, *three miles from Mr. Connell's house.*

Produced 1,500,000 cocoanuts last year.

Indentured coolies—			
Males	...	...	34
Females	...	...	11
Free coolies—			
Males	...	...	8
Females	...	...	4
Bounty	...	...	None.

I saw the barracks; they are raised and dry with galvanized roof; one a double barrack with enclosed verandahs.

Cows and cow-houses.

There are many cow-houses round the barracks belonging to the coolies. Who own 15 cows and have many fowls.

Hospital.—Length 30 feet, breadth 25 feet; to accommodate ten patients. Patients to-day —two males and two females. Separate male and female wards; dispensary; kitchen; a separate building; latrine (pit) compartments for male and female; press for hospital clothes; wooden trestle beds with mattrasses, pillows, and blankets.

Establishment.—Nurse who also dispenses medicine. She was in Port of Spain Hospital. Cook, coolie.

Pay-books.—Payments are made fortnightly by the manager through the driver.

Rations are issued weekly on Saturday and are continued for six months, and in the case of weakly or sickly coolies for a year. Out of a batch of 22 who arrived in October 1890, four are still on rations; the rest are earning good wages.

Rations for six months.

Trust-money.

A week's "trust money" is kept in hand.

Charge for pasturage.

Fifty cents a month is charged for pasturage for each cow.

Stoppages for bad or incomplete work.

If a man does not do his task, the value of the task is deducted from him and paid to others who did the work for him, but the work is bad, his pay is deducted and not paid to anyone else.

There were only two cases before the Magistrate last year for stealing nuts. The manager does not claim lost days.

Rations are supplied from a free cooly's shop on the estate; arrears of rations are carried on until paid off; no sugar is given in the ration, but kerosine-oil is: half bottle a week to each immigrant; the whole price of rations, including kerosine-oil, is divided among the immigrants and deducted from the pay. In the cases which I verified, the price of the ration was under the 8 cents a day, notwithstanding that more rice, dhal and oil were given than the Ordinance requires.

Arrears for rations carried on until paid off.
Kerosine-oil substituted for sugar.
Cost of ration under 8 cents.

Implements and cooking-pots charged for at cost price.

Implements and cooking-pots are charged for at cost price; also padlock and bucket.

The doctor is paid nothing extra for attendance on a free coolie; occasionally, if he is a good man, he is allowed to go into hospital; but not otherwise. The manager pays out of his own pocket for attendance on himself and family. I have known free coolies pay the doctor $1 for each visit.

A free coolie, if a good worker, is occasionally allowed hospital treatment.

Fee of $1 from free coolies for medical attendance.

Gunput's daughter was attended by Dr. Lange on the estate, and had to pay $1, but she got the medicine free from the hospital.

Hospital medicine to all labourers on estate.

The manager always gives all labourers on the estate medicine from the hospital.

A few little children go to school, but they are very small.

The shopkeeper pays £20 a year for his license, and has a wine and beer license.

Wages.

Mean of wages fortnight ended 5th June 1891, 46 men earned $94·18; there was a public holiday in the fortnight, and four of these men were non-workers; taking nine working days, the average earning per man gave nearly 25 cents a day.

18th June 1891.

Estate L'Envieuse.—*T. Cumming, Esq., Proprietor, J. Forbes, Esq., Manager.*

Cocoanuts exported last year 1,000,000.

Sugar 333 hogsheads.

Indentured coolies	39
Free	69
Bounty	39

School.

About 25 children go to school; there are altogether about 50 children.

Payments of wages are made fortnightly by the overseer through the driver.

Rations.—There are 18½ on rations from *Ganges*, arrived 27th January 1890; rations are issued weekly; arrears are not carried forward for rations. All stoppages for insufficient or improper work are shown as N. F. Payments of wages are sometimes made to others than the immigrants who earned them. New immigrants are given a hoe and cooking pots, but pay for outlasses.

Arrears for rations not carried forward beyond pay day.

Hoe and cooking pots free.

There is a shop on the estate kept by a free cooly who has a rum license; he pays the estate £35 a year, and of course has to charge high to recoup the rent. This is an indirect way of estate shop-keeping.

Estate profit on rent of shop.

Rations are got from Port of Spain.

No fines.

No fines are made for petty offences.

There were four or five cases before the Magistrate.

Fee of $2 per visit for medical attendance on free coolies.

The doctor does not attend free coolies except on payment of a fee of $2.

Mean of earning week ended 11th April 1891.—

During crop-time six days grinding 55 men earned ...	$59·55.
Average per man per week	$1·08.
Ditto per day	·18.

11 did not work at all, of 44 who worked—

Average per man per week	1·33.
Ditto per day	22·⅓.

If the days not worked be excluded, the mean per day is over 25 cents.

Out of crop-time—.

55 man earned	$44·60.
Average per man per week	·81.
Ditto per day	·13½.

9 did not work at all—

Average per man per week	·96.
Ditto per day	·16.

Many did not work every day; the mean of pay for actual days worked is higher.

Abundance of labour; only four tasks per week to free immigrants.

Owing to scarcity of work only four days' work a week is sometimes given to free immigrants, and in others not more than five to indentured immigrants.

Cows.

There are 35 cows owned by immigrants.

Pasturage free.

No charge is made for pasturage.

19TH JUNE 1891.

Started from Perseverance at 7 A.M. and rode with Mr. Pasea, Inspector of Immigrants, to Cap de Ville, 15 miles. Most of the road is along the beach and good riding, but at some places there are quagmires, patches of mud which are soft and dangerous and sufficiently deep to engulph a horse.

Indian settlement.

On the way we passed the settlement of Coromandel, which was originally begun by grants of land given to Indians in lieu of return passages; seven hundred and sixty-five acres were allotted in this way. Since then 850 acres have been sold to other immigrants at the usual rate for Crown land. There are now altogether 214 Asiatic tax-payers settled there.

Taxes.

The land tax is 1 per acre and the house tax at 7½ per cent. on the annual rental and 4 for houses under £5 in value.

Charcoal burning.

At present one of the most important industries of the settlement is charcoal burning. During the last two or three years they have shipped to Port of Spain from 50,000 to 60,000 bags per annum.

Immigrants as shippers of cocoanut.

The greater part of the older settlement is planted with cocoanut, and some of the holders have begun to ship their nuts. The largest holding is 60 acres, owned by one Narain Maharaj; most of this is being planted with cocoanuts. This may be looked upon as the largest settlement of Asiatics in the island, and is likely to prosper and increase. There is no school or church in the settlement.

Hindu offerings to the Virgin Mary.

Religious Festival.—At Sipari, a small Spanish settlement seven miles to the south of Oropouche, there is a Roman Catholic Church, in which is a small image of the Virgin Mary in dark wood. This has acquired especial sanctity among the lower order of the coloured population for its healing powers, and this belief is largely shared by Hindus, thousands of whom visit her shrine throughout the year, but principally at Easter, and present offerings of oil and sometimes jewellery which they hang on her person, and are given by the priest in return a small quantity of sanctified oil which is credited with special healing virtues. This image is called by the Hindus Sipari Mai, and is looked upon as a deity. At times she may be seen covered with watches, gold chains, silver bangles and bracelets of all kinds. I have not been able to gather that Hindus make any special poojah to her.

Muharram.

The principal religious festival of the year among coolies is the Hossain or Tajia. This takes place at the end of the Muharram, and should be, strictly speaking, confined to Muhammadans. It is, however, very differently observed here to those in India, as it has become during later years a general festival for all Asiatics, the digging and preparation of the sacred earth being the only part of the ceremony reserved to themselves by the Mussulman priests.

Strikes and disturbances.

In order to throw the Tajias into the sea, the processions were formerly allowed to pass through the towns; but owing to the large numbers of Hindus and others joining the procession and the smoking of ganja and opium and the drinking which caused great disorder, fighting, and on one or two occasions death, the Government was obliged limit their processions to their own estates and settlements. The enforcing of this law in 1884 at San Fernando necessitated the firing on the crowd by the police, and 22 were killed and 80 wounded.

Fatal disturbances during Muharram at San Fernando.

Since then the festival is not so largely attended, and is becoming more of a religious ceremony. An enquiry was made at San Fernando by Sir Henry Norman, Governor of Jamaica.

We reached the rest-house at Cap de Ville at about 11 A.M., and on arrival of the steamer proceeded to Port of Spain, reaching that place at 8·30 P.M.

20TH JUNE 1891.

In the morning I left with Mr. Pile by train to visit some estates in the neighbourhood of Chaguana convict prison. We found Messrs. Henderson and de Verteuil waiting for us at the Chaguana Railway station; and as they had kindly provided mules we proceeded to Woodford Lodge, a sugar estate.

Hospital licensed for 15; a wooden building, raised floor with outside verandah, galvanized roof and inner ceiling of wood; male and female wards; iron beds, clean mattrasses, pillows and bedding; wardrobe for hospital clothing; dispensary; kitchen; latrine (pit) with separate compartments for males and females; tanks for rain water which is used for drinking; ten patients to-day—seven males and three females; all trifling complaints.

Trained dispenser.

Establishment.—Nurse (Creole) who is also dispenser, and was for five years in the Colonial Hospital; cook, a cooly woman, now gone to bathe. The medical officer formerly got an allowance of £10 a year, but this has been discontinued as the allowance was not considered sufficient.

Fee of $1 for medical attendance on free coolies in hospital.

I see that free coolies are treated in the hospital, and I am told the medical officer gets $1 for each attendance.

The barracks are large and double, *i.e.*, two rows of huts under one roof. In one or two the ground is raised and forms the floor of the hut, but in most of the barracks the floor is raised on pillars. I see that the space underneath is in some cases used for keeping fowls in boxes and for fowl-houses.

The huts are lofty and comfortable and some are roofed with slate; the rest with galvanized iron. The surroundings are clean and well drained; drinking water is rain water collected in large boilers; as usual there are no latrines, and the immigrants go to the neighbouring cane piece.

Indentured coolies—		
Males	... ...	130
Free coolies—		
Males	... ...	18
Females	... ...	5
Bounty	... ...	None

Arrears of debt for ration are carried forward to the next week.

"Bounty coolies."

Mr. deVerteuil says that the "bounty" cooly does the best and cheapest work on the estate, and he never gives any trouble. He is a skilled hand and may be put to any work, for he is familiar with all.

Rations are issued weekly on Sunday—

The ration is—		lb.	oz.
Rice	... ...	7	0
Dál	... ...	2	0
Salt-fish	... ...	2	0
Oil	... ...	0	12

Syrup substituted for sugar.

Sugar is not given regularly; every other Saturday night they are given syrup, two pints.

Bonus to good and regular workers.

Out of crop, forkers and weeders if they do 12 tasks in the fortnight get a bonus of five cents a day. There are no shops on the estate; no stock is allowed; no gardens allowed.

Fines.

The fine system exists for petty offences both for free and indentured immigrants; there is no separate fine book, but the fines are shown as a credit in the pay sheet. Payment of wages is sometimes made to others than the immigrant who has earned the money; a good many indentured coolies, women and boys get 15 and 12 cents a day.

School.

The estate has given three-fourths of an acre to build a school on and an allowance of $4 a month towards the pay of the teacher Nelson Imam Bux, a Christian cooly. Seventeen children out of 25 go to school; some of them are too young to learn. Mr. deVerteuil endeavours to work the whole of the estate with resident labour. He made no reduction in 1883.

Large number of free coolies in the island doing nothing.

Most of his indentured immigrants remain on the estate. He gives a bonus of 5 cents a task for 12 tasks. There is a large number of free coolies roaming about the island doing little or nothing. Grants of land will never succeed unless some one is resident to see that they work, *e.g.*, a warden or some one to look after them.

Rich cooly.

On the road I met an old cooly, called Lallah Sing, riding a horse. He owns a cocoa estate of 59 acres, and comes from Barura village, Jehanagunge thana, Azimghur zillah. He has one cow, two mules and one horse and about $4,000 out at interest at 10 per cent.; he also owns one house and will lend me tomorrow $2,000 if I require it. After completing my visit to Woodford Lodge we breakfasted with Mr. Henderson, and afterwards started for Chaguanas convict prison on a mule trolly, which place we reached about 3-30 P.M.

Chaguana's prison settlement.—This place was originally established some 25 years ago as a supplementary depôt to the Royal Jail, and as an aid to the railway in felling and preparing timber and succeeded the convict depôt at Irois. There are now 102 convicts of which 32 are coolies; these are mostly confined for criminal offences, but a few are for offences against the Immigration Laws. The principal labour is cultivation and stock-minding for the coolies. No women are confined here. The rules and rations are the same as in the Royal Jail, except as regards diet, which is more liberal on account of the harder work. The mortality and sickness are very small. Last year there were only two deaths for the whole year with a daily average of about 90 convicts. The convicts are dressed in shirt and trousers.

They are sometimes employed as cooks. There was only one immigrant in hospital and he was convalescent. The usual punishment is reduction of rations; solitary confinement is seldom resorted to, and whipping only for serious offences such as running away, and then only with the sanction of the Inspector of Prisons.

I visited the kitchen and saw the rations, thick soup with meat boiled in it, yams and bananas and good bread. I saw all the cooly prisoners; they seem in excellent health.

We returned from Chaguanas by the mule trolly. I reached the railway station in time to catch the last train to Claxton's Bay, where I was met by the Hon'ble Mr. Fenwick, Member of Council for Arima, who kindly put me up at his house, Forest Hill, for the night. He had promised to show me more of the beautiful district of Montserrat, some of which I had seen with him on the previous Sunday.

21st June 1891, Sunday.

As we expected a long ride, the horses were at the door at 6-30 A.M., and Mr. Fenwick and I started.

Montserrat is one of the most important cocoa-growing districts on the island, and in one direction estates stretch in unbroken succession for 20 miles. Many of the smaller estates are owned by coolies, who form a large proportion of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood. Small batches of indentured coolies have been allotted to some of the larger estates, but the labour of free or unindentured coolies is not looked upon with much favour, as having their own land to cultivate and being very independent, they cannot be induced to work upon estates except when it suits them, and then for only a day or two at a time. In fact, so little dependence can be placed on their giving steady work to the estates employing labour, that planters use them to only a slight extent, and few are settled on the estates as they prefer planting and cultivating their own land. The views from some of the high wooded hills over which we passed were very beautiful, and left an impression of a great expanse of land of extraordinary fertility, planted for many miles in every direction with cocoa. We also passed some coffee, which appears to do well here.

Besides the enquiries I made on the road, I visited two large cocoa estates, the farthest being 12 miles from Forest Hill.

San José, 21st Juné 1891.

Indentured coolies	...	...	30
Free do.	...	...	6
Bounty do.	...	...	None.

800 bags of cocoa last year.

There are no coolies on rations; the last batch came two years ago. The barracks are raised and dry and comfortable; some are galvanized and some are shingle roofed with a verandah. There are no cows belonging to coolies.

Hospital.—A small wooden building somewhat resembling a small barrack male and female ward, a nurse's room and dispensary. The nurse is a creole and the Manager makes up the medicine; four beds with wire mattrasses—one rather dilapidated, also the blankets; two patients, one a case of *yaws*, who has been there three months and is getting worse. There is a shop on the estate for sale of rice, dhal, &c., which belongs to the Manager and is opened twice a week and he makes the sales himself; purchase there is not compulsory, and he does not issue slips of paper. The indentured immigrants got 25 cents. and the free 35 and 40 cents. a day. Payments of wages are made every month by the Manager. No cases before the Magistrate. The Manager occasionally stops a day's payments for bad work, and gives it to another man who has done the work. There are no fines for small offences. The nearest school is one mile off. No children go to school.

San Pedro, 21st June 1891.

Mr. D'Abadie, Manager.

Indentured coolies—			
Males	...	...	... 25
Females	...	...	... 10
Free coolie			
Males	...	...	... 7
Females	...	...	... 3
Bounty	...	...	... None.

Last year there were 926 bags of cocoa manufactured on this estate.

The barracks are raised and are clean, dry and comfortable—galvanized roofs—wooden floor, verandah raised, and cooking places provided.

Rations are given to 16 adults and half rations to 3 children. The indentured immigrants who arrived last November have applied to be taken off rations from this week. Two men in hospital wish to be kept on rations. Rations are issued weekly on Sundays; the usual ordinance rations, and 8 cents are charged.

The driver, an old free cooly who has been cultivating cocoa since he came to the island 27 years ago, says that free coolies constantly come for work, but they are not to be depended on, and work so irregularly that their employment is troublesome and useless. They have places of their own on which they work. He says if they were required he could get 80 men any day to work for a day, but they would not stay.

The few immigrants I questioned say that cocoa planting and drying is much more pleasant and easy work than sugar.

Hospital—24 feet by 11½ for five patients—a wooden building with raised floor and galvanized roof with a verandah—male and female ward and dispensary—outside there is a kitchen and latrine (pit)—Rain water is collected in tanks for drinking—here is also a spring of good water close to the barracks. The immigrants own no cattle but plenty of fowls and

pigeons—they have a few small garden patches. The Medical Officer does not attend the free immigrants, but when they are ill they are sent to the Colonial hospital as paupers—the beds are wooden with wire mattresses, no pillows, and one blanket—chamber utensils, tea cups and plates are provided—two patients in hospital with trifling diseases. Mean of wages for all hands, including cooly-drivers and Creoles, 24·8 cents a day—the indentured immigrants gets 25 cents a day.

Having seen a great deal of the country and it being late in the day, we returned to Forest Hill.

I am very grateful to the Hon'ble Mr. Fenwick for his ready hospitality. He has with much kindness taken great trouble to show me personally a great part of one of the finest districts of Trinidad or indeed of the West Indies, and in which Indian coolies are flourishing and rapidly acquiring wealth and landed property of great fertility. I know of no better example than this district of Montserrat, as showing how extremely valuable to the development, progress and wealth of the colony are cooly-settlers, who are afforded opportunities of making independent use of the habits of regular work and of the knowledge of agriculture they have acquired during the period of their indenture on estates.

22ND JUNE 1891.

I started by the first train for San Fernando, where Mr. Lubbock met me and drove Mr. Pile, who had come from Dinsley by the same train, and myself to the house of Mr. Abel, the Attorney of the Colonial Company, Limited, and who was our kind host during our stay at La Madelaine. The Colonial Company is the largest employer of cooly-labour in the island and has many estates and a magnificent house at La Madelaine. After breakfast, Mr. Lubbock took us some miles by trolly over the estate railway to Prince's Town, an extensive settlement largely populated by well-to-do Indians. In the village we found the estate carriage and spent the afternoon in visiting various settlements, estates and hospitals in the neighbourhood, returning to La Madelaine after a drive of about 15 miles. I noticed a number of shops and houses owned by Indians in Prince's Town; also carts, donkeys and cattle, and it is evidently a prosperous settlement. I see a number of Indians employ themselves and their carts and mules and donkeys in bringing water from the reservoirs for the use of the houses far from water, and I am told this is a very profitable business.

Indentured Immigrants on the Colonial Company's Estates, Trinidad, on the 20th June 1891.

	Harmony Hall.	Tarouba.	Williamsville.	Concorde.	Union Hall.	Petit Morne U. S. M. and Golconda.	Cedar Hill.	Plein Palais.	Petersfield.
Male	114	120	193	101	170	421	176	74	92
Female	47	55	72	36	64	159	66	29	35
Children	47	38	56	33	41	133	69	16	12

Indian Immigrants, Free, Resident on the above Estates on the 20th June 1891.

	81	110	162	160	95	435	111	28	64

Cedar Hill Hospital.

a wooden building with galvanized roof and floor raised 3 feet.

Length 42 3/4 feet.
Breadth 30 feet.
Licensed for 27.

Today there are 22, patients including 3 children, 2 of whom are orphans and the third convalescent—one case of severe fever—free coolies are admitted on the sanction of the Doctor—there is a verandah on two sides—a negro nurse lives on the premises; she understands a little coolie language—one dispenser lives near; he has had no compounding experience, but the prescriptions are written in English; male and female ward; canvas trestle beds with blankets and pillows; chamber utensil; tin pan and cup for food and drink.

Pictures on the wall. The place is very clean and airy nurses' room. The medicines are kept in a press. The outer gate of the hosqital is kept locked, which should not be necessary. Outside there is a kitchen and a 2-seated closet (pit) which drains into the cane piece—an insanitary arrangement. There is a garden attached to the hospital about 2 acres in which they grow vegetables. The patients work in the garden when well enough—rain-water is stored in five large tanks for drinking water. In the verandah is a filter and a large bath and a room for hospital clothes and a store room separate feeding-shed in the compound.

Jordan Hill and Cooper Grange.

Hospital.—A wooden building, raised 3 feet with galvanized roof—male and female wards. Trestle beds with blankets and pillows—double verandah—nurse's room and dispen-

sary—nurse is resident (Creole). The overseer makes up the medicines. Rain water is stored in two iron tanks—the mortuary is in the verandah. Kitchen and closet (pit) outside with separate compartments for males and females.

Patients to-day three men and a young girl—all trifling cases. Free coolies are not admitted into hospital, but are given medicine. If very ill they are brought to the hospital.

No attendance on free coolies.

Allowance given to medical officer for attendance on staff, but not for free coolies.

Indentured coolies	...	...	...	90
Free do.	...	...	...	218
Bounty do.	...	...	...	None.

Payments of wages are made fortnightly by the manager through the driver. No rations are given as there are no new immigrants. Tasks are usually finished by 3 P.M. There is a shop on the estate kept by a free coolie; he sells provisions, but no liquor. The estate has nothing to do with the management.

Implements and cooking pots are given free on first arrival.

There are several cows belonging to immigrants who have pasturage free—no gardens. There is a school on the estate belonging to Rev. Mr. Grant, Canadian Mission.

Free pasturage.

School.

Stoppages of wages for incomplete work are shown as N. F. or "not finished," and the pay deducted is given to the man who finishes the task.

Barracks.—Double set of barracks, dry and comfortable with galvanized roof; no verandah. The cooking is done inside the huts which is a dangerous practice.

Petit Morne.

Hospital,—A long low wooden building with galvanized roof, ceiled inside with wood. Floor wooden, raised on brick pillars—length 128 feet, breadth 24 feet, licensed for 51 patients—male and female wards. The walls are covered with pictures. Wooden beds with mattresses; pillows and blankets and sheets, all very clean. Dispensary is at the end of the male ward—nurse's quarters—dispenser lives quite close to the hospital. The patients are supplied with chamber utensils, basins and mugs—outside there is a kitchen and a two-seated closet (pit) and a dead-house.

Establishment—dispenser—nurse—cook (coolie), man absent. There is a coolie woman, an assistant nurse, who cleans the utensils, sweeps the place, etc., a wardman, coolie, absent.

There are 36 patients today, of which five are women—skin diseases and a few cases of intermittent fever—the fever cases have come from El. Socorra, another estate of the Colonial Company—there are three lamps lighted at night.

Barracks.—These are of various patterns; some are better than I have seen anywhere, and may be taken as model ranges of barracks raised lofty and well ventilated. Each hut is divided into two rooms, the one used for dwelling, and the other part of an enclosed verandah, in which the cooking is done. Each hut is connected with the road by a concrete path. Other barracks are on the cottage system, and very good of their kind, but are mostly occupied by creoles and headmen. Other barracks are not so large and lofty, but all are dry, weather-tight and comfortable. I saw several ranges of double barracks, one of which was partly occupied by creoles and partly by coolies. This is unusual, but the relations between creoles and coolies in this neighbourhood are very amicable. As a rule, it is better to keep them a little apart; the negro is very ready with a blow and abuse, and is a rough chap to have as a neighbour. Many of the barracks are raised several feet from the ground on pillars and piles, leaving a considerable space underneath, and this is the first place where I have seen this space used for the keeping of animals.

Under the double barracks occupied by creoles and coolies above referred to, there were pigs, cows and donkeys; these were said to belong to the creoles, and there were also donkeys under other barracks. This of course keeps the ground underneath very dirty. The space under one barrack was used for the storing of artificial manure (sulphate of ammonia).

Animals stalled under coolie barracks.

Owing to the large number of coolies and creoles collected round the works, I have nowhere seen so forcibly exemplified the want of some sort of latrine system or sanitary precautions to prevent the ground round the huts and ranges being fouled. The presence of a large population like this also requires that the surface drains and neighbourhood be kept free from rubbish and dirt. The drinking water is obtained from large iron tanks which catch the rain water, and also from a large pond near the works in which bathing is also done.

Want of latrines.

Negro creoles ousted by the more industrious coolie.

The effect of having so large a number of indentured coolies working on the estate has been to gradually throw out of work nearly the whole of the creoles who formerly were employed, especially in the more skilled forms of labour; they cannot now compete with the coolie, and nearly all of them live by stealing; nothing is safe from them

now, and any trifling thing they can lay their hands on is immediately removed. A few canes or a little fruit or vegetables are not too small a bait, and thefts of canes are becoming so numerous that the estate has been obliged to plant cactus hedges all round the roads.

Coolies not allowed to leave work until late in the afternoon.

The Manager does not allow coolies to leave their work early, and general orders have been issued that the time to cease work is between 4 and 6 o'clock in the evening. The discipline is very strict on these estates. Contrary to the usual custom, the whole of the work in the buildings is done by coolies who now take the heavy work which was formerly considered impossible for them to do, heading canes into trucks, &c., &c, and even Indian women do this work sometimes and prefer it.

The Chief Justice Sir John Gorrie's decisions—Effect of.

Until the recent adverse decision to the planters of the Chief Justice, "farming" was taken up to a large extent on the estate by creoles and coolies.

Each man was given a portion of land and generally brought his canes to a high state of perfection.

This system is now being abandoned and is identical with that known in the French Colonies as "Metairie," by which the cultivator is paid for his care and labour in raising by the grant of a fixed portion of the crop.

23rd June 1891.

Usine La Madelaine—

I examined the pay-books.

The indentured immigrants in the Usine during crop time get 30 cents a day, and the free coolies resident on the estate 35 cents.

Abundance of labour. Insufficient works.

On looking at the pay-books for Petit Morne beginning with the 18th April. the small number of tasks given is at once noticeable. Out of 128 indentured coolies ex *Sheila*, *Rhine*, *Hereford* and *Grecian*, who are not getting rations, the total amount earned by them during two weeks ending 25th April is $101·85, or 79½ cents per man.

By the ordinance an indentured immigrant should have five tasks at a minimum per task performed of 25 cents, or 25 cents per day, for 10 days in a fortnight if on time-work.

Thus an indentured immigrant instead of 79½ cents should have earned $2·50 during 10 working days if he worked on those days.

Four tasks instead of the minimum five allowed by Ordinance.

The indentured immigrants have during many weeks had only four tasks a week given to them contrary to the Ordinance, which says that five tasks a week is the least the immigrant should have the chance of doing. This is the result of excessive allotment of coolies for whom a proper amount of work cannot be found except during harvest and manufacture.

Poor earnings.

Rations.—There are 59 immigrants shown in the Petit Morne pay books, 18th and 25th April, as receiving rations.

The total earned by them was $49·50; the total deducted $39·20; balance paid to immigrants $10·30 divided amongst 20 indentured immigrants; 29 did not earn enough to pay for their rations.

Insufficient tasks.

During the fortnight ended the 25th April, 194 indentured immigrants did 653 tasks, including those on Sundays.

This gives an average of 3½ task per immigrant during the fortnight, which shows that many more coolies are kept here than are necessary for the work at this time of the year, and the earnings of individuals are miserably small.

The 653 tasks earned $160·75, which gives an average per task of 24⅔; this does not include those tasks which are entered as N F not finished.

In the pay-book many of the spaces opposite names for the daily entering of occupation and wages are left blank, nothing is entered to show whether the immigrant was working or absent or in hospital.

Payments of wages are made fortnightly in the case of indentured immigrants and the name of recipient is entered; sometimes as usual others are paid than those who have earned the money.

In the case of Beranga who earned 25 cents in the week ending 2nd May, the amount has been scratched out in the total, and has apparently never been paid.

The free coolies are paid by the overseer and shown in his field-book; no record of payment is made in the labour list as per Ordinance. The amount paid per task for forking, 25 cents, seems exceptionally small. Twenty-five indentured immigrants are performing tasks which are paid at less than 25 cents a task.

The Manager, Mr. Rostant, says that fines are never allowed on this estate (Petit Morne), and he explains "Fines $185" shown as a credit as fines in Magistrates' courts realized out of their pay.

Fines at Usine.

I ascertained, however, that at the Usine there is a fine book kept and the proceeds go to the hospital.

I saw the Overseer's books; they seem to include payments made to indentured and free immigrants, but they are by no means intelligible.

Cheating of book-keeper.

In the estate labour list I find several erasures made in the amounts paid to indentured immigrants at the end of the fortnight, and, on adding up the amounts earned daily, I find that these new totals

entered after erasures are not correct. Sometimes the amount shown as paid is less and sometimes more than ought to have been. The Manager, Mr. Rostant, cannot explain this.

Usine fine book.

I saw the fine book of the La Madeline Usine.

During 1890 there were collected in fines $123·17.

This amount was nearly all deducted from Creoles, but small sums occasionally from immigrants also.

It was disposed of in the following way:—

		$.
Dr. Knox for attending free coolie	...	1
Gratuity to headmen ...	.	50
Coolie and creole children ...	...	47·17
Cricketing sets for mechanics ...	...	25

During 1891 to date, $63·66 were collected, which was used for—

Gratuity for extra labour	5
Refund to Creole	1·6
Fork broken	·72
Refund to coolie	3·60
„ Creole	1·20
Balance in hand	51·54

On the Golconda estate of this Company there was a strike amongst the coolies which lasted six weeks. The general outside opinion appears to be that the tasks were too heavy (six chains of weeding were given as a task). The Manager, after consulting the neighbouring planters, found that five chains was the utmost that was given as a task to an able-bodied man. As soon as the task was reduced the men returned to work.

Excessive tasks.

Mr. Abel, the Manager, tells me he has taken the books out of the hands of the book-keeper who had been checking the accounts, and also asked if I thought he should be deprived of his post as dispenser to the hospital. My impression is that pay-books should not be left in the hands of book-keepers, but be kept by the manager who should know exactly what the labourers are getting. I find that it is not the custom for Inspectors of Immigration to scrutinise the pay-books, and see that the coolies are earning proper wages. This is only done in case of complaint by a coolie. I think the careful examination of pay-books and accounts relating to coolies' wages should form one of the most important and regular duties of the Inspectors of Immigration.

Necessity for Manager supervising pay-books.

23rd June 1891.

San Fernando Hospital.—150 beds—males 114, females 36; a large wooden building situated on the top of a rising ground; the roof is of slate, ceiled inside; wide verandahs on four sides, and the walls of the inside ward are of lattice-work allowing abundant ventilation; four separate wards for men and two wards for women. A detached building to hold 60 beds is in course of construction and will be used as a female ward. There is a small detached building for bad cases connected with the main building by a covered way which also leads to the latrines which are on the pan and dry-earth system; also separate night latrines attached to each of the wards.

About 1½ miles away there is an infirmary for males with 36 beds, which is worked in connection with the hospital as a convalescent home.

The kitchen is a separate building and has a fine range and large iron cooking-stove; near by are the linen room and the steward's room; a little further off is the mortuary, and on the other side are the matron's and dispenser's quarters and the residence of the Medical Officer.

There are iron tanks capable of holding 54,000 gallons of rain water; and two bath-rooms with large concrete baths. There is also an operation room.

The staff consists of—

One Resident Surgeon.
„ Assistant Surgeon.
„ Matron.
„ Head nurse.
„ Clerk and one Assistant Surgeon.
„ Dispenser.
„ Assistant Dispenser.
„ Steward.
Ten nurses, 10 wardsmen and 2 cooks.

No coolies are employed on the staff.

There are at present 217 patients, of which about one-third are Asiatics. This number is 67 in excess of the bed accommodation, and the residue sleep on the floor.

The average number of patients is 240 daily; rations are the same as in the Port of Spain Hospital. The beds are of iron with fibre mattrasses and plenty of clean bedding and a pillow; there is a chamber utensil to each patient and a tin plate and cup; the verandahs are floored with concrete and the wards with pitch pine.

There are about three acres of ground attached to the Hospital fenced by a wooden paling.

Statement showing the number of East Indian immigrants in the Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, on the 23rd June 1891.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Indentured ...	12	4	16
Non-indentured	45	17	62
Grand Total	57	21	78

Total number of patients, 217.

23rd June 1891.

I visited by kind invitation Mr. Grant's Mission School, San Fernando, and was presented with the following time-table:—

Time. 1	2	Junior.	Middle.	Senior Divisions.
8	9	Religious Instruction.		
8-25	9-25	Instruction, &c., Drill, Singing.		
8-40	9-40	Reading.	Reading.	Home Lessons, Words and Phrases.
8-10	9-10	Tables, Number Lesson.	Arithmetic.	Reading.
8-40	9-40	Intermission 15 minutes.		
8-55	9-55	Roll call.		
9	10	Reading, &c.	Writing 1, 3 & 5. Dictation 2 & 4.	Arithmetic, S and Mental.
9-30	10-30	Object lesson, Hindi.	Mental Arithmetic, &c.	Writing 2 & 4. Dictation 1, 3 & 5.
10	11	Intermission one hour.		
11	12	Drill and Physical Exercises.		
11-15	12-15	Reading, &c.	Geography 1, 3 & 5. Object lessons 2 & 4.	Geography 1, 3 & 5.* Object lesson 2 & 4.
11-45	12-45	Writing, &c.	Reading.	Poetry and Composition.*
12-15	1-15	Roll-call.		
12-20	1-20	Intermission 10 minutes.		
12-30	1-30	Reading, &c.	Arithmetic.	Reading.†
1	2	Learning songs, &c.	Writing, copying, &c.	Arithmetic.†
1-30	2-30	.....	Hindi.	Hindi.
2	3	Instruction to Monitors.		

* Showing Junior Division, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
† Showing Middle and Senior Divisions, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

There are eighty-six East Indian scholars, of whom 33 are girls. There are no children of indentured immigrants or whose parents are working on sugar estates. Most of the scholars are resident in the town. There are seven young women (East Indians) present between 16 and 21 years of age who are not married and attend the school; the boys often remain up to 15 years. Most of those present are Christians, but not all, but they all attend the religious classes and the Sunday schools. As is usual on this island on account of the mixed religion of the different children, the religious instruction is given at the beginning of the day, so that those who do not wish to be present then may attend later.

24TH JUNE 1891.

Cedar Hill pay-books.—All are getting 6 tasks; seventy-seven are getting rations; the fine system exists and fines are entered in the pay-book, and seem heavy and frequent. For week ended 17th April 1891, I saw Bhukun Sing is fined the whole of the pay he has earned in a fortnight $3·35. Mathoora on rations is fined remainder of his pay after deducting for rations 23 cents.

Heavy fines.

Kulen	... $1	Perag	... $1
Ragoowant	... $1	Doodharis	... $1

These are all indentured immigrants. The manager says he cannot now say what the offences were for which they were fined these sums, but these fines are often remitted at the pay table.

I saw the system of "checking" or "crossing" is also in force for badly done or unfinished work, and in these cases the immigrant gets nothing for his partly completed day's work. Sometimes the task is given to another man who gets the money for the task and sometimes the man finishes it next day, doing 1½ tasks that day, in which case he is paid accordingly.

The following are the rates for labour by the day in the La Madeleine Usine:—

Indentured labourers per day	... ...	30 cents.
Free resident "	... ...	35 "
Free non-resident "	... ...	35 "

This is for 12 hours' work, with time now and again to eat and rest, &c. No difference is made between those living on or off the estate when free.

The estates of the Colonial Company supplying the Usine are—

Petit Morne,	Cedar Hill,
Golconda,	Union Hall,

Plein Palais,

and made last year 5,772 tons with a short year.

After seeing the Cedar Hill pay-books we left La Madeleine Usine at 8 A.M. for Palmiste, distant about 5½ miles. After seeing the coolies, the barracks, and the pay-books, we drove to the Canaan school and then to the Central Hospital of the Palmiste Usine, 2½ miles. Afterwards we saw the barracks and pay-books at Phillippine estate. Mr. de Verteuil kindly gave us breakfast, and we then drove to Wellington and Picton, 3 miles. On completing my visit to this estate and after some conversation with the manager and seeing the pay-books at Wellington, we returned to Phillippine, 3 miles, and left for La Fortune, 6½ miles, where I met the attorney of the Tennent estates, Mr. White, who showed me the buildings and the coolies on the estate. After seeing the pay-books I went over to Bien Venue, about 1½ miles.

Leaving Bien Venue we drove to Mon Desir, distant 6½ miles, where we stayed the night at Mr. Sanderson's.

PALMISTE—*Proprietor, James Lamont, Esq.; Manager, Mr. de Verteuil.*

This estate made over 2,000 tons of sugar last year.

Payments are made fortnightly by the overseer and sub-manager. "Bonus" or advances by slips of paper are given to buy goods from the village shops. During crop-time six tasks a week are given. One case before Magistrate for breach of indenture last year; the manager never brings cases before the Magistrate unless the immigrant is good for nothing. The book-keeper is the son of a cooly named Chumroo; he was born in the is land and gets $15 a month. He was educated at the Revd. Mr. Grant's school.

Rations are issued weekly; arrears are brought forward if the amount is large; but if the amount is small it is struck off; there is now only one immigrant with arrears.

Forking 25 cents.

Forking for Creoles and for free and indentured coolies is 25 cents a task. N. F. is written for all tasks not entered and paid for.

Fines for small offences, such as stealing canes, are very rare.

There was only one case before the Magistrate last year and none this year.

There are about five or six cows belonging to coolies and also some goats which are allowed free pasturage.

Bonus for steady work.

A bonus is given during mill work f six tasks are done during the week, *i.e.*, the wages for seven tasks are given. All the mill work is done by the day. Coolies work about 15 hours a day and sometimes 16 hours on Saturdays.

High wages during manufacture. Wages of women.

During mill work some of the immigrants get very high wages—70, 60, and 50 cents. All women get 25 cents a day on task-work. Boys over 10 years get 15 cents a day.

There has only been one absconder amongst all the indentured labourers on the estate.

Promiscuous distribution of rum.

Every fortnight, on Saturday night, 2 gallons of rum are given to all the people working at the mill.

Implements and cooking-pots free.

Hoes and cooking-pots are given without payment on first arrival of the immigrant. The forks belong to the estate, also crowbars, picks, &c.

Coolies doing all kinds of mill work.

Coolies do all the work in the mill except curing the sugar and driving the engines—both indentured and free.

School grant by estate.

There is a Canadian Mission School on the estate to which the estate gives £50 a year. Out of about 150 or 160 coolie children, only 30 attend the school and they very irregularly, and not more than a year or two altogether; there are to-day 13 boys and 6 girls, of which 10 are infants; two other boys came whilst I was there, or an hour late for school.

The Revd. Grant holds a service here weekly, at which perhaps 20 adult Christian coolies attend out of 650 on the estate. Out of the 21 Indian children 9 are Christians.

Central Hospital for Palmiste.

Canaan.	Cedar Grove.	Phillipine.

Length	... ...	118 feet.
Breadth	... ...	71 „

Licensed for 41 patients; today there are eight male and two female patients.

It is a long wooden building with raised wooden floor; galvanized roof and internal ceiling close boarded; verandah at one side; dispensary at the end of enclosed verandah; store-room for blankets and one for provisions at the end of the hospital; male and female wards; flower garden on one side and a vegetable garden on the other; beds are of iron and are well supplied with mattrasses, bedding, blankets, pillows and clean sheets; the hospital clothing is clean and in good order. There is no serious case of sickness.

Establishment—

Nurse.
Dispenser.
Cook (Brahminee).

There is a coolie employed to clean the yard and utensils and privy.

Free coolies do not get free medical attendance or hospital accommodation.

The medical officer attends free coolies without extra allowance from the estate, but he charges a fee to the coolie for so doing. He does not admit them into hospital.

Animals stalled under the floor of hut.

Barracks—at Palmiste and Phillipine, large double ranges, very clean, airy, comfortable and dry; they are much raised from the ground, and the space underneath is occupied in some cases by animals. There is an ample supply of drinking water from neighbouring tanks; no latrines; many of the immigrants have garden patches; on none of these estates is the ration of sugar given. The Manager says that some coolies on Cedar Grove get 1lb. of flour daily instead, but I can see no trace of this custom in the Phillipine accounts; the Cedar Grove ration book is not here to compare.

Sugar land bought by a coolie.

On the way to Wellington and Picton, we past an abandoned sugar estate, part of which had been bought by an old coolie called Bhugwan Sing, who had established a village there and kept a shop with a liquor license. He bought 66 acres at £15-10 an acre, part of which he had let out in building lots and part in garden plots.

A second village we passed was owned by Bal Gopal Sing and Burman Sing—about 80 acres altogether. He has about 20 houses sublet to creoles and coolies; also a shop for liquor and dry provisions which he has sublet to one Sumarroo. Both these villages are quite new and are increasing in size rapidly. Most of the coolies in these villages work as free coolies on the sugar estates of Phillipine and Picton.

Wellington and Picton Estates.

Mr. Cummings.

Picton.		*Wellington.*	
Indentured coolies	... 83	Indentured coolies	... 211
Free do.	... 56	Free do.	... 282
Bounty do.	... None.	Bounty do.	... None.

Payments are made fortnightly; rations are distributed twice a week.

Substitution of kerosine oil and salt for sugar.

Mr. Addie, the Sub-Manager, took us into his house and showed us the books. As rations they give the Ordinance ration with the exception of sugar, instead of which they give 1 oz. of oil and salt; hoes and cooking-pots are given free on first arrival. There is a

hospital between the two estates. Arrears of rations are not carried forward; all the coolies on rations earned enough to pay for their rations and $32·96 besides. School, Canadian Mission; some of the children go to school. There were no cases before the Magistrate last year, and only one this year. Lost days are not required, to be made up at the end of indenture.

Hospital.—Length 91 feet; breadth 28 feet; licensed to hold 50 patients. A large wooden building on brick pillars, with a broad verandah on one side; galvanized roof with close boarded ceiling; male and female ward, and the latter in an adjoining building; segregation ward is at one end; dispensary; trestle beds with blankets and pillows; large garden, round, planted with shrubs and vegetables; there are five patients in hospital today, of whom one is a woman; all trifling cases; kitchen, closet, dead-house; hospital clothing is kept in a separate room; store-room. There are nine rain-water tanks for drinking water.

Establishment—

Nurse.
Dispenser.
Cook.

Medical attendance on staff and free coolies $42 a quarter; admittance to hospital is given to outside labourers.

Several of the coolies on the estate grow rice and vegetables on uncleared estate forest land.

The immigrants have no cows, but some goats.

We then returned to Phillipine 3 miles and left for La Fortune 4 miles.

La Fortune—

Indentured coolies	126
Free coolies	135
Males	61
Females	196
Bounty	None.

Payments are made fortnightly; there are 35 on rations which are issued weekly on Sundays; arrears of rations are carried on until they are paid off.

No fines.

No fines are deducted and there are very few cases before the Magistrate—perhaps one last year and one this year.

Difference of pay during crop time.

At the end of last crop pay was given at the end of three weeks.

Trust-money.

A week's trust-money is kept in hand in addition.

Charge for pasturage.

$1 a head is charged for pasturage of cows.

Coolie rice planting.

The resident coolies are beginning to plant rice in the swampy land near the Orapuche lagoon, also in the woods where thay grow rice, corn, plantains, cassava and cocoa.

Hoe and pot free.

A hoe and pot are given free on first arrival.

Same wages for free and indentured.

Both free and indentured coolies get 25 cents all round.

No hospital treatment for free coolies.

Free coolies are not treated in the Estate's hospital, and no allowance is given to the Medical Officer for attendance on staff and free coolies.

Schools.

There are two Canadian Mission schools on the estate.

Barracks.—They are single ranges of wood with galvanized roof and raised floor with verandah in front.

There is a shop on the estate kept by a free coolie where liquor is sold.

Contracts when labour is scanty, "job labour."

When labour is scanty, weeding, forking, &c., are done by contract, as the men come more readily.

Hospital for group of estates—

Joint Hospital.

Length	100 feet.
Breadth	20 „

To hold 46 patients. Patients to-day—14 men and 2 women; a wooden building raised about 12 feet with galvanized roof ceiled with wood; verandah at both sides; dispensary. Nurse's rooms (two rooms), assistant nurse's room and store-room; wooden and canvas trestle beds with bedding, blankets and pillows. Outside there is a kitchen and latrine. Rain water is stored in tanks for drinking.

I saw the books of the Bien Venue Estate, as this estate is worked with La Fortuné; the system is the same, and the remarks made at La Fortuné will equally apply to Bien Venue.

25th June 1891.

Left Mon Desir at 6 a.m. with Messrs. Pile and Pasea to ride to the Indian settlement of Roussillac.

Influential coolie proprietor.

Budhoo Sing, the largest proprietor in Roussillac, rode along with us; he says that there is a great want of a road towards the settlement, and that 400 or 500 people live there, and that in the rains there is

3 feet of water for them to wade through before they can get to the road 1½ or 2 miles off. The Government began a road, but nothing has been done for a long time. If there were a road there would be numerous more settlers. I think he is not disinterested and probably wishes Government to improve his property.

Advantage of settlements for free coolies.

He says that settlements of this sort are the best places in the island for a coolie who has done his five years and can get a little money to settle. He can soon make plenty of money and there is a very little expense.

Better work demanded on estates.

Since the crisis of 1883 work on sugar estates is not good for the coolies. The managers say they have no money; the task is heavier, not much, but certainly heavier, and the money earned by the few immigrants is less.

Better wages on cocoa estates.

Here on his cocoa estate every one gets 30 cents and as much ground provisions as he likes; whereas on a sugar estate he could only get 25 cents.

Expenses in realising deceased estates.

He also says that there is much injustice in the settlement of deceased immigrant's property. If a man dies leaving a will worth $100, it will cost him $70 to $80 before he can get it, and then only with great difficulty. First it costs $10 or $12 to make a will; succession duty is 6 per cent.; proving the will is also very expensive.

If a man dies without a will and has property, as many have, by the law the property is escheated to the Crown. Many of the coolies die without making a will, but the Crown does not take the property; but if any one establishes a claim as next of kin, it is made over to him; but most of the children here are born of parents who have not been registered as married, and they are treated as illegitimate, and cannot succeed to the property until after 15 years, though they are allowed to live on it without interference.

The settlement of Roussillac was started as land granted by the Crown instead of return passages; afterwards other people joined the settlement who bought the land from the Crown. There are about 200 acres of rice land, 80 acres of corn, cocoanuts 16,000 trees, and cocoa about the same amount.

Ground provisions grown by free coolies.

It is a very astonishing thing to see the cultivation done by these coolies. In the same patch can be seen growing cocoa and cocoanuts, sugarcane, plantains, cassava and corn, and near the house coffee, pineapples, dal and tannias.

Rice.

In the low lands the rice cultivation is done in exactly as in Lower Bengal; the same patches surrounded by "aars."

Children not entitled to free return passage.

Budhoo Sing also says that it was never told them before they left India that their children born here were not entitled to a return passage. In this way many parents have been obliged to stay in the island because they could not afford to pay for the return passage of their children—*vide* section 21 of I. O., 1870, *in re* children not born in the Colony and agreement in India "with his family."

Coolies at the Pitch Lake.

Leaving Roussillac, which extends about 2 miles along the road and a considerable distance on either side, we rode on to the Pitch Lake and saw the pitch being removed in carts for exportation, some in blocks and some in liquid as is found in the centre of the lake. About 200 Indians are employed in this business and in boiling the pitch, which contains in its crude state a considerable percentage of mud.

After a pleasant ride of 16 miles, interrupted by some heavy showers, we returned to Mon Desir, and I saw the Estate and the books.

Mon Desir, Oropouche.

Indentured coolies		...	...	63
Free	...	...	...	
Bounty	...	...	...	None.

Payments are made fortnightly, in crop time monthly, at the wish of the immigrants as they go to market monthly. Last batch of coolies came on 16th November 1890; struck off rations after about six months.

Arrears of rations not carried forward.

Arrears are not carried on.

Substitution for portion of ration.

Molasses and salt are sometimes given in place of sugar.

The Manager pays himself, not through the driver—sometimes to relatives, but not to others.

Iron pot and pan.

New immigrants are given a hoe and pot and pan for water.

There is no shop on the estate.

Free pasturage.

Pasturage free on waste ground; there are about 12 cows and donkeys and goats.

There is no school. There are about 25 to 30 children on the estate.

Task wages to free and indentured immigrants.

Tasks to outside coolies 30 cents; to resident and indentured coolies 25 cents.

As regards stoppages for unperformed tasks the Manager gives a "good" that is a slip of paper to the man who completes the task for the amount of work done, 10 or 15 cents, as the case may be, and on pay day he produces this slip and the amount is paid to the man who has done the work out of the pay of the other.

Stoppages.

As regards stoppage of arrears of rations for pregnant women, Mr. Pasea, Inspector of Immigrants, says it is always done on estates where arrears are carried on to the next week, and that he has had several complaints on this subject, and suggested that pregnant women should be shown as sick and kept in hospital at the expense of the estate.

Payment of arrears of rations by pregnant women.

There have been about two cases in Court during the last three years, and he has never in 24 years had a case against him. He does not claim lost days.

Cases in Court.

At 1-30 P.M. I left Mon Desir with Messrs. Pile and Pasea for San Fernando Railway station, and after dining with the Hon'ble Bell Smyth, I slept the night at Dinsley.

Botanical names of West Indian vegetables.

Yams	Dioscorea.
Tanias	Colocasia esculenta.
Sweet potatoes	Spomea batatas.
Bitter cassava	Sabriva mainhot.
Plantains	Paradisiaca.
Bananas	Musa sapientum.
Pumpkins	Cucurbita pepo.
Tomatoes	Lycopersicum.
Cucumber	Esculentum cucumis.
Melongene, egg fruit ...	Solanum saturis, melongene.
Sweet oranges ...	Citrus aurantium.
Seville orange ...	„ vulgaris.
Mandarin orange ...	„ nobilis.
Shaddock	„ decumana.
Limes	„ medica varacida.
Lemons	„ limonum.
Citrons	„ medica.
Forbidden fruit ...	„ paradisiaca.
Pineapple	„ ananas sativa.
Cocoanuts	„ cocos nucifera.
Granadilla	Passiflora macroscarpa.
Papaia	Carica papaya.
Turmeric	.....
Rice	.....
Indian-corn	.....
Cousin mahoe	.....
Red mahoe	Sterculia caribbea.
Seaside mahoe	.....
Cacao	Thoobroma cacao.
Arrowroot	.....
Castor	Ricinus.
Coffee	Coffea arabica.

On Friday, 26th June, I left Dinsley for Port of Spain and returned to Government House. I had now finished my tour of the districts in which sugar and cacao estates were situated and in which Indian immigrants were settled.

The next steamer for Demarara was to leave on the 6th July, and I engaged a passage in her and employed the spare time until then in examining the information I had collected and supplying deficiencies where formed by correspondence and interviews with wardens, managers and heads of offices by whom I was most willingly and promptly assisted. I also visited the Belmont Lunatic Asylum and the Cocorite Leper Asylum.

1st July 1891.

Belmont Lunatic Asylum.

A new dietary is being prepared on a liberal scale.

A series of separate wooden villas, all exquisitely clean and well kept.

Males ...	207,	of whom	96	are coolies.
Females...	167	„	46	„
	374		142	

The grounds terraced on the slope of a hill and filled with ornamental shrubs are very beautiful. I saw all the patients who were having their breakfast, and I noticed how few required separate confinement or restraint.

Dr. Seccombe, the Superintendent, who kindly conducted me over the place, tells me that since the Act prohibiting the cultivation of ganja has been introduced, the number of insane male coolies has steadily diminished. This must refer to the island, as a whole, and not to the inmates of the Asylum.

Belmont Asylum.

Date.	Total number of admissions.	Coolies—male.	Coolies—female.
1880 ...	101	29	3
1881 ...	104	13	11
1882 ...	112	31	5
1883 ...	108	29	16
1884 ...	101	29	8
1885 ...	114	41	10
1886 ...	97	16	9
1887 ...	109	16	16
1888 ...	94	13	7
1889 ...	88	13	10
1890 ...	134	22	12

Leper Asylum.

Showing the number of Hindus admitted during 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, *and* 1890 *respectively.*

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total admissions.
1884 ...	29	8	37	101
1885 ...	41	10	51	114
1886 ...	16	9	25	97
1887 ...	16	16	32	109
1888 ...	13	7	20	94
1889 ...	13	10	23	88
1890 ...	21	12	33	134

1st July 1891.

Cocorite Leper Asylum.

Cooly lepers 112 males, including 1 boy, 6 females.

They are all immigrants of over ten years in the island and most of them over twenty years.

Dr. Koch says that the average duration of life after admission is from 9 to 16 years.

He has kindly promised to send me particulars of the length of residence in the island, and I afterwards received the following letter from him :—

Maraval,
1st *July* 1891.

Dear Sir,

I have gone carefully over the history cards of the Indian immigrants who are now inmates of the Leper Asylum. I find that the number in the asylum is 92, not 112, as was told you by mistake today. Of this number only two men seem to have developed the disease while still under indenture; one two years after his arrival; the other one year after his arrival. In all the other cases the disease seems to have manifested itself at periods after their term of indenture has expired, varying from 44 years to 5 years after their arrival in this island.

This is of course excluding those coolies born of Indian parentage in this island.

I trust you may find these facts of some use.

Yours sincerely,

W. R. M. Koch.

Surgeon-Major Comins.

Dr. Koch, the Superintendent, who kindly showed me over the Asylum, tells me that there are only two who seem to have developed the disease when still under indenture, one two

years after arrival, and the other one year after arrival. In all other cases the first manifestation of the disease occurred more than five years after introduction into the island, and up to 44 years after introduction.

Extracts from Collins' Guide to Trinidad, 1888.

Cacao.—In 1740 the cacao crop failed. Everything was then cacao, not sugar.

Crown Lands.—Very little Crown land was sold for many years previous to 1868. The sales for the 19 years 1847 to 1865 amounted to 3,423 acres, and for the decade 1856 to 1865 to only 1,895 acres. No inducements or facilities were offered to purchasers, and hence the country was little opened up except in a feeble and unsatisfactory way by "squatters."

To Sir A. Gordon is due the credit of having remedied this state of affairs. He reduced the price of Crown land, encouraged people, especially squatters, to purchase but at the same time putting down squatting with a firm hand. In this difficult task he was ably seconded by Mr. R. Mitchell, who was appointed Sub-Intendant.

In 1868 an ordinance was passed transferring powers of Court of Intendant to Governor as Intendant. Steadily increasing acreage sold year by year, and this in spite of a long continued depression. In decade ending 1887 71,000 acres of Crown land was sold and granted by the Crown. Lands so granted are being rapidly cultivated chiefly in cacoa, and it has been estimated that fully 100,000 trees have been planted during the past 10 years.

Indian settlements near Roussillac.—In the neighbourhood are some settlements, Delhi, Fyzabad, Barrackpore and Roussillac, the inhabitants being chiefly free coolies who go in for growing rice and ground provisions. In 1888 about 5,000 barrels of rice and 1,860 barrels of unshelled maize were produced, being double the quantity of the previous year.

Effective and non-effective.—Mr. Mitchell says that the ordinance about those permanently unfit for labour on arrival in the colony being sent to the Colonial Hospital is managed in this way. All that are ill or not fit for work are kept in the Colonial Hospital, and as they get well are indentured to estates. The residue who are still unfit are sent as domestic servants or to the houses of refuge. He does not think there are more than 10 in a year of these. If at the Board a man is not thought fit for work on a sugar estate, the Board recommends that he be sent to some healthy cocoa estate. No man is indentured to work for a less task or wage, but he does what he can and is paid accordingly. There are cases who are declared by the doctors to be permanently unfit for work, &c., &c.; then some employment is found for them. He quotes the case of a paralytic barber who lives by this trade. The Colony would be glad if these cases were given the chance of returning to India. A few run away from hospital and are not heard of again. He promised me a list of those remaining in hospital of last two seasons. This ends the diary of my tour in Trinidad.

I have met with the greatest kindness and assistance from both officials and private gentlemen, which I owe to their pride in the arrangements they have made and to the good offices of his Excellency the Governor.

On leaving the island for British Guiana, I addressed the following letter to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Dated Georgetown, Demerara, the 13th July 1891.

From—Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, and for communication to the Government of India, that I arrived at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on the 30th May last, and having completed my enquiries left for Demerara on the 7th July. During that period I visited a great number of sugar and cocoa estates on which East Indian labour is employed, and also all the principal East Indian settlements, which are so materially assisting in opening up and developing the resources of the island. To any one who has studied the rapidly increasing prosperity of these settlements and is interested in their welfare, it must be a matter of deep regret that His Excellency Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., to whom they owe so much, is so soon to relinquish the Governorship of the island.

I also had the opportunity, of which I took advantage, of making myself acquainted with the working of the many admirable public institutions to which East Indians are admitted, and of studying the administration of the Immigration Ordinances.

The results of my enquiry will be embodied in a report to be prepared at the completion of my tour.

In my enquiries I have been helped in every way by the great kindness and consideration of His Excellency the Governor, to whom I am deeply grateful, not only for the hospitality of their Excellencies, but for the great facilities afforded me for acquiring information, and for rapid and convenient progress throughout the island.

I am much indebted to His Excellency for the appointment of Mr. T. C. Pile as my Private Secretary, whose knowledge of the island and personal acquaintance with the Proprietors and Managers of estates were of great value to me.

To His Excellency are also due my thanks for the gazetted orders inviting everyone to assist me in every way, which were most loyally responded to by officials and by all planters, from whom I have always had the most cordial help.

APPENDIX A.

Introductory note to the Census of East Indian population by
H. J. CLARKE, ESQ., *Government Statist.*
1891.

EAST INDIAN POPULATION.

First introduction of East Indian immigrants, 1845.

EAST INDIAN, or as it is more generally called "Cooly" immigration, dates from 1845, the first cooly ship, the *Fattel Rosack*, having arrived on the 30th May of that year. Other vessels followed regularly during 1846, 1847 and 1848, the number of immigrants introduced to 30th May 1848 being 5,162.

Temporary suspension of immigration, 1849—1851.

2. In 1849, 1850 and 1851, there was a temporary suspension of Indian immigration; it was, however, resumed in 1852, and has been carried on regularly ever since.

Number of immigrants landed, 1845—1891.

3. Taking the above number of 5,162 as a starting point, I find the number of East Indian immigrants landed in the Colony between 1845 and date of present census (5th April 1891) to have been as follows:—

Number landed between			1845 and 30th May 1851	...	...	5,162
Do.	do.	do.	1851 and 1861	...	...	14,338
Do.	do.	do.	1861 and 1871	...	...	19,916
Do.	do.	do.	1871 and 1881	...	...	24,048
Do.	do.	do.	1881 and 1891	...	...	25,037
			Total	...	...	88,501

Number returned to India, 1845—1891.

The numbers returned to India during the same period have been as follows:—

Number returned between			1851 and 1861	...	...	2,252
Do.	do.	do.	1861 and 1871	...	...	1,758
Do.	do.	do.	1871 and 1881	...	...	2,686
Do.	do.	do.	1881 and 1891	...	...	5,189
			Total	...	...	11,885

Actual number added to the population, 1845—1891.

4. From the above figures it will be seen that the actual number added to the population by cooly immigration since its commencement in 1845 has been 76,616. The actual number surviving on 5th April 1891 was 45,577, showing a loss by death and emigration of 31,039. As against this loss, however, no less than 24,641 native-born coolies have been added to this section of the population, bringing up the total East Indian population to 70,218—42,905 males and 27,313 females.

Compilation and arrangement of tables.

5. Before dealing with the results of the present enumeration of this section of the population, as shown in the appended tables, it may be well that I should state that these tables have been compiled and arranged so as to afford the fullest information in regard to the East Indian population, not only on account of its importance as now forming more than one-third of the total population, but also on account of its having been, for so long a period, the chief source of that labour supply on which the prosperity and development of the Colony so largely depend.

Several of these tables have been extended and amplified in order to include certain information asked for by Dr. Comins, Protector of Immigrants, when he visited the Colony in 1891.

6. In giving a short summary of the information contained in these tables, I will deal first with the natives of India or original immigrant population, then with the native-born Indians or the descendants of said Indian population, and lastly, with the total Indian population, consisting of these two sections combined.

NATIVES OF INDIA.

7. The total number of natives of India enumerated in present census was 45,577*—30,141 males and 15,436 females.

Sex-distribution—Table III.

8. As has already been pointed out (Part I., General Report, par. 21), the males in this section of the population largely exceed the females, being in the proportion of 1,000 to every 512 females.

* This number includes 13 Anglo-Indians—9 males and 4 females. Although these persons form no part of the immigrant population, yet, being natives of India, it was necessary to include them in this section.

9. The age-distribution of this section of the population was as follows:—1,813, or 3·98 per cent., were under 10 years; 2,650, or 5·81 per cent., between 10 and 20; 24,491, or 53·74 per cent., between 20 and 40; 13,550, or 29·73 per cent., between 40 and 60; 2,730, or 5·99 per cent, between 60 and 80; and 337, or 0·74 per cent., 80 years and over. Of 6 the ages were not given.

Age-distribution—Table IV.

10. Only 1,868, or 4·10 per cent. of the total, were returned as Christians. Of these, 645, or 34·53 per cent., were Roman Catholics; 565, or 30·24 per cent., Anglicans; 19, or 1·02 per cent., Wesleyans; 597, or 13·96 per cent., Presbyterian; and 42, or 2·25 per cent., Baptists, Moravians, &c.

Religious persuasions—Table V.

The non-Christians numbered 43,622, or 95·71 per cent. of the total. Of these, 37,682, or 86·38 per cent., were Hindus; 5,629, or 12·91 per cent., Muhammadans; 294, or ·67 per cent., Buddhists; and 17, or ·04 per cent., other non-Christians. Of 87, or ·19 per cent., the religious persuasions were not given.

11. Of the 43,936 natives of India returned as following various occupations, 136, or ·31 per cent., were returned as belonging to the official and professional class; 830, or 1·91 per cent., as engaged in domestic service; and 654, or 1·51 per cent., as following commercial pursuits.

Occupation—Tables VI and VII.

The "Agricultural" class embraced 34,728, or 80·03 per cent., of the total. Of these, 33,298 were returned as agricultural labourers, 110 as contractors and farmers, 157 as market gardeners, 220 as overseers, overlookers and drivers, 15 as managers and planters, 621 as peasant proprietors, and 7 as proprietors of cocoa estates.

The "Industrial" class numbered 5,697 or 13·13 per cent. In this class, 4,536 were returned as general labourers and porters, 276 as hucksters and pedlars, 253 as mechanics and handicraftsmen, 227 as railroad and street labourers, 126 as carters, 65 as charcoal burners and sellers, 62 as grass sellers, 59 as milk sellers, 42 as seamstresses, and 18 as fishermen and fishsellers. Of the 253 mechanics and handicraftsmen, 92, or 36·36 per cent., were goldsmiths and silversmiths; 62, or 24·51 per cent., barbers; 39, or 15·41 per cent., tailors; and 18, or 7·11 per ent., bakers and cakemakers.

Of the 1,351 (exclusive of children), or 3·11 per cent., classed as "Indefinite and Unoccupied," h676 were returned as engaged in household duties, 182 as living on private means, 129 as paupers, and 50 as proprietors. Of the remaining 314, the occupations were not given.

Of 2,181 children included in this class, 325 were returned as attending and 1,856 as *not* attending school.

12. The number of natives of India returned as being inmates of public institutions on the night of the census was 865 (714 males and 151 females), being 34·4 per cent. of the total inmates and 1·89 per cent. of the total natives of India. Of this total, 159 were in the gaol, convict depôts or reformatories, 141 in the Lunatic Asylum, 86 in the Leper Asylum, 54 in the House of Refuge, and 425 in the various hospitals.

Number in public institutions—Table XXX.

13. The number of natives of India returned as infirm was 229, viz., blind, 214 (119 males and 95 females), being 1 blind person to every 213; deaf and dumb, 15 (9 males and 6 females), being 1 deaf and dumb person to every 3,038.

Infirm—Table XXXVI.

NATIVES OF TRINIDAD—INDIAN PARENTS.

Native-born coolies.

14. According to present census, the native-born coolies numbered 24,641—12,764 males and 11,877 females. The increase during the past intercensal period (1881—1891) was 11,841, or 92·5 per cent. on the number enumerated in 1881.

Number of native-born coolies.

15. According to present census, the relative proportion of the sexes among the native-born coolies is much more equal than among those from India, being in the proportion of 930 females per 1,000 males. It is to be regretted that there are no data on which to base any comparison of the sex-distribution among either section of the East Indian population, as ascertained by previous censuses.

Sex-distribution—Table XI.

16. Among the native-born coolies there is naturally a much greater number at the lower age-periods than among the natives of India. Over three-fourths of the native-born coolies enumerated in present census were under 20 years age. The number and proportion at each age-period were as follows:—

Age-distribution—Table XII.

Under 1	...	...	1,306, or	5·30 per cent.
1—	...	...	5,538, „	22·47 „
5—	...	...	6,197, „	25·15 „
10—	...	...	4,183, „	16·98 „
15—	...	...	2,565, „	10·41 „
20—	...	...	3,560, „	14·45 „
30—	...	...	1,014, „	4·11 „
40—	...	...	277, „	1·13 „
Age not given		...	1, „	... „

17. Of the native-born coolies only 3,856, or 15·65 per cent., were returned as Christians. Of these, 613, or 41·83 per cent., were Roman Catholics; 1,147, or 29·75 per cent., belonged to the Church of England; 1,025, or 26·58 per cent., were Presbyterians; 35, or 0·91 per cent., Wesleyans; and 36, or 0·93 per cent., Baptists, Moravians, &c.

Religious persuasions—Table XIII.

The non-Christians numbered 20,613, or 83·65 per cent. Of these, 17,498, or 84·89 per cent., were Hindus; 2,990, or 14·51 per cent., Muhammadans; 122, or ·59 per cent. Buddhists, and 3, or ·01 per cent., other non-Christians. The religious persuasions of the remaining 172, or ·70 per cent., were not given in the schedules.

18. Of the total number of native-born coolies, 15,822, or 64·21 per cent., were returned as children, and 8,819, or 35·79 per cent., as engaged in various occupations. Of these latter, 80, or 0·91 per cent., were returned as belonging to the official and professional class; 412, or 4·67 per cent., as domestic servants; and 207, or 2·35 per cent., as engaged in commerce. Of the 6,174, or 70·01 per cent., classed as "Agricultural," 5,991 were returned as agricultural labourers, 16 as contractors, 35 as market gardeners, 30 as overseers, overlookers or drivers, and 99 as peasant proprietors. Of the 1,406, or 15·94 per cent., classed as "Industrial," 1,049 were returned as general labourers and porters, 81 as mechanics and handicraftsmen, 76 as carters, 57 as seamstresses, 48 as grass sellers, 44 as hucksters and pedlars, 26 as railroad or street labourers, 9 as milk sellers, and 4 as fishermen or fish sellers. Of the 81 mechanics and handicraftsmen, 33, or 39·76 per cent., were goldsmiths or silversmiths; 26, or 31·32 per cent., tailors; and 6, or 7·23 per cent., bakers and cake-makers. The remaining 16 comprised 4 carpenters, 3 blacksmiths, 2 barbers, 2 painters, 2 shoemakers, a butcher, a turner and a sawyer.

Occupations—Tables XIV and XV.

Of the 5·40, or 6·12 per cent., classed as "Indefinite and Unoccupied," 405 were returned as engaged in household duties, 46 as living on private means, 4 as proprietors, 3 as paupers, and of 82 the occupations were not given. Of the 15,822 children included in this class, 3,200 were returned as attending and 12,622 as *not* attending school.

19. The number of natives of Trinidad (Indian parents) returned as being in public institutions on the night of the census was 81 (47 males and 34 females), being 3·2 per cent. of the total inmates and 0·33 per cent. of the total natives of Trinidad (Indian parents). Of this total, 28 were in the gaol, convict depôts or reformatories, 1 in the Lunatic Asylum, 8 in the Leper Asylum, and 1 in the Ariapita Alms House, the remaining 43 being in the different hospitals.

Number in public institutions—Table XXX.

20. Fifteen natives of Trinidad (Indian parents) were returned as being infirm, viz., blind 7 (2 males and 5 females), being 1 blind person to every 3,520; deaf and dumb, 8 (3 males and 5 females), being 1 deaf and dumb person to every 3,080.

Infirm—Table XXXVI.

TOTAL INDIAN POPULATION.

21. The total number of the East Indian or cooly population, as enumerated in present census was 70,218 (42,905 males and 27,313 females). The number of the Indian population and its proportion to the total population, as enumerated at each successive census, has been as follows:—

Number and proportion of total population, 1851—1891.

	Number.	Proportion of total population.
1851	3,993 ...	5·82
1861	13,488 ...	15·97
1871	27,425 ...	25·01
1881	48,820 ...	31·88
1891	70,218 ...	35·10

22. The relative proportion of the sexes, in the combined Indian-born and native-born cooly population is equalized by the relatively higher proportion of females in the latter. The proportion in the combined sections was 637 females per 1,000 males.

Sex-distribution—Table XIX.

23. The total number of East Indians (including those born in the Colony) returned as "married" (Christian rite and registered native marriages) in 1891 was only 3,881, or 5·5 per cent., of the total Indian population.

Conjugal condition—Table XIX.

24. Of the total Indian population, the age-distribution was as follows:—14,854, or 21·16 per cent., were under 10 years of age; 9,398, or 13·38 per cent., between 10 and 20; 29,065, or 41·39 per cent., between 20 and 40; 13,827, or 19·69 per cent., between 40 and 60; 2,730, or 3·89 per cent., between 60 and 80; and 337, or 0·48 per cent., 80 years and over. Of the remaining 7, or ·01 per cent., the ages were not given.

Age-distribution—Table XX.

25. As will be seen from the table of religious persuasions, the Christians numbered only 5,724, or 8·15 per cent., while the non-Christians numbered 64,235, or 91·48 per cent. Of the remaining 259, or 0·37 per cent., the religious persuasions were not given in the schedules.

Religious persuasions—Table XXI.

Of the 5,724 Christians, 2,258, or 39·45 per cent., were Roman Catholics; 1,712, or 29·91 per cent., Anglicans; 1,622, or 28·34 per cent., Presbyterians; 54, or ·94 per cent., Wesleyans; and 78, or 1·36 per cent., Baptists, Moravians, &c.

Of the 64,235 non-Christians, 55,180, or 85 90 per cent., were Hindus; 8,619, or 13·44 per cent., Muhammadans; 416, or ·65 per cent., Buddhists; and 20, or ·03 per cent., other non-Christians.

Occupations—Tables XXII and XXIII.

26. The occupations of the total Indian population, exclusive of 18,003 children, were classed as follows:—Official and professional 216, or 0·42 per cent.; domestic 1,242, or 2·38 per cent.; commercial 861, or 1·65 per cent.; agricultural 40,902, or 78·33 per cent.; industrial 7,103, or 13·60 per cent., and indefinite and unoccupied 1,891, or 3·62 per cent.

Of those returned as "Official and Professional" 109, or 50·05 per cent., were teachers; 41, or 18·98 per cent., Hindu and Muhammadan priests; 16, or 7·41 per cent., were Catechists or local preachers and 12, or 5·55 per cent., Court officers or interpreters.

Of the "Domestic Class" 858, or 69·08 per cent., were indoor domestic servants; 305, or 24·56 per cent., grooms, coachmen or gardeners and 79, or 6·36 per cent., laundresses.

Of the "Commercial Class," 665, or 70·27 per cent., were shopkeepers; 221, or 25·67 per cent., salesmen, shopmen or clerks, and 30, or 3·48 per cent., merchants, agents or dealers.

Of the "Agricultural class" 39,589, or 96·79 per cent., were agricultural labourers; 126 contractors or farmers; 192 market gardeners; 250 overseers, overlookers or drivers; 17 planters or managers; 720 peasant proprietors, and 8 proprietors of cocoa estates.

Of the "Industrial class" 5,585, or 78·35 per cent., were general labourers and porters; 334, or 4·70 per cent., mechanics and handicraftsmen; 320, or 4·51 per cent., hucksters and pedlars; 253, or 1·56 per cent., railroad or street labourers, 202, or 2·84 per cent., carters; 110, or 1·55 per cent., grass-sellers; 99, or 1·39 per cent., seamstresses; 69 charcoal burners and sellers; 68 milk sellers; 22 fishermen or fish sellers, and 11 lodging-house keepers.

Of the 334 returned as mechanics and handicraftsmen, 125, or 37·43 per cent., were goldsmiths or silversmiths—(makers of silver bangles, rings, &c.); 65. or 19·46 per cent., tailors; 64, or 19·16 per cent., barbers; 28, or 8·38 per cent., bakers or cake-makers; 16, or 4·79 per cent., carpenters; and 13, or 3·89 per cent., basket-makers. The remaining 23, included 4 blacksmiths, 4 shoe-makers, 3 butchers, 3 painters, 3 woodcutters, a cooper, a mason, a parasol mender, a goblet maker, an undertaker, and a mechanic, undefined.

Of the "Indefinite and Unoccupied," 1,081, or 57·17 per cent., were returned as engaged in household duties; 228, or 12·05 per cent., as living on private means; 132, or 6·98 per cent., as paupers; and 54, or 2·86 per cent., as proprietors. Of 396, or 20·94 per cent., the occupations were not given. Of the 18,003 children, 3,525 were returned as attending and 14,478 as *not* attending school.

Number and proportion in towns, on estates and in public institutions. Tables XXIV and XXV.

27. Of the total Indian population, 38,304, or 54·68 per cent., were resident in towns, villages and settlements; 27,003, or 38·45 per cent., on sugar estates; and 3,875, or 5·52 per cent., on cocoa and cocoanut estates, while 946, or 1·35 per cent., were inmates of public institutions.

Number in public institutions—Table XXX.

28. Of the 946 in public institutions, 187 were in the gaol, convict depôts, or reformatories; 142 in the lunatic, and 94 in the leper asylum; 54 in the House of Refuge; 468 in the various hospitals, and one in the Ariapita Alms House.

Infirm—Table XXXVI.

29. Of the total Indian population, 244 were returned as infirm, viz., blind 221 (121 males and 100 females), being in the proportion of one blind person to every 318. Deaf and dumb 23 (12 males and 11 females), being one deaf and dumb to every 3,053.

Children attending and not attending school—Tables XXXII to XXXV.

30. Of the total Indian population 20,197 were under 15 years of age. Of these, 7,554 were under 5 and 12,643 were of school age (5-15). Of the latter 2,194 were returned as employed, 3,525 as attending school, and 6,924 as not attending school.*

Of the total of 12,643 of school age, 6,942 were males and 5,701 females. Of the males, 1,185, or 17·07 per cent., were returned as employed; 2,522, or 36·33 per cent., as attending and 3,235, or, 46·60 per cent., as not attending school. Of the females, 1,009, or 17·70 per cent., were returned as employed; 1,003, or 17·59 per cent., as attending and 3,689 or 64·71 per cent., as not attending school.

Number and proportion to total population of each Ward Union—Table XXXVII.

31. The total East Indian or cooly population, as enumerated in present census, numbered, as already stated, 70,218 and formed 35·10 per cent. of the total population of the Colony. There were comparatively few coolies resident in the towns, only 1,087 in Port of Spain, and 996 in San Fernando. In three of the Ward Unions, however, they formed the majority of the population, viz., Naparima, 17,794 being 64·27 per cent. of the total population of the Union; Couva, 8,567. being 62·71 per cent., and Chaguanas 5,748, being 56·69 per cent. The numbers and proportions in the other Ward Unions were as follows:—Tacariqua, 11,820, or 46·34 per cent.; Cedros, 2,585, or 45·39 per cent; Savana Grande, 7,398, or 42·26 per cent; Montserrat. 3,920, or 36·05 per cent.; Diego Martin, 3,678, or 30·61 per cent.; Arima, 3,652 or 25·50 per cent.; St. Ann's,

* These figures are exclusive of a few under 5 and a few over 15 who were returned as attending school.

2,617, or 16·19 per cent. In Mayaro, Toco and Blanchisseuse the proportions were respectively 10·85, 2·97, and 2·69 per cent.

Proportion to total population living at each age-period—Table XXXVIII.

32. The relative proportions of the East Indian population and of the other sections of the population living at each of the undermentioned six age-periods were as follows:—

	East Indian population.	Other sections of population.
Under 10	32·55	67·45
10 — 20	27·35	72·65
20 — 40	38·58	61·42
40 — 60	39·88	60·12
60 — 80	31·59	68·41
80 and over	25·49	74·51
All ages	35·10	64·90

Locality-distribution of residents in towns, villages and settlements—Tables XXIV and XXV.

33. The number and proportion of the total Indian population resident in the towns and in the villages and settlements in the different Ward Unions were as follows:—

	Number.	Proportion of total Indian population.
Town of Port of Spain	806	1·15
Do. San Fernando	901	1·28
Villages, &c.—Naparima Ward Union	8,296	11·81
Ditto —Couva and Chaguanas Ward Unions	7,324	10·43
Ditto —Tacarigua ditto	5,821	8·29
Ditto —Savana Grande ditto	4,384	6·24
Ditto —St. Ann's and Diego Martin ditto	3,903	5·56
Ditto —Montserrat ditto	3,563	5·07
Ditto —Arima ditto	2,134	3·04
Ditto —Cedros ditto	1,121	1·60
Ditto —Mayaro, Toco and Blanchisseuse ditto	141	0·21
	38,394	54·68

Locality-distribution of residents on estates—Tables XXIV and XXV.

34. The number and proportion of the total Indian population resident on estates in the different Ward Unions were as follows:—

Ward Unions.	Sugar Estates.		Cocoa and Cocoanut Estates.	
	Number.	Proportion of total Indian population.	Number.	Population of total Indian population.
Naparima	9,332	13·29	155	0·22
Couva and Chaguanas	6 804	9·69	116	0·17
Tacarigua	5,188	7·39	776	1·11
Savana Grande	2,993	4·26	5	0·01
St. Ann's and Diego Martin	1,384	1·97	580	0·82
Cedros	1,012	1·44	453	0·64
Arima	290	0·41	1,220	1·74
Montserrat	...	.....	357	0·51
Mayaro, Toco and Blanchisseuse	...	...	213	0·30
Total of estates	27,003	38·45	3,875	5·52

35. The following table shows the proportion of the total Indian population living at each of the six age-periods specified who were resident in towns, on estates, and in public institutions on the night of 5th April 1891:—

Age-distribution of residents in towns on estates and in public institutions—Tables XXVI to XXIX and XXXI.

Age-periods.	In towns, villages, &c.	On sugar estates.	On cocoa and coconut estates.	In public institutions.	TOTAL.
Under 10 ...	58·91	35·16	5·58	·35	100·
10 — 20 ...	61·07	33·44	5·03	·46	100·
20 — 40	43·85	49·07	5·70	1·38	100·
40 — 60 ...	63·95	28·10	5·36	2·59	100·
60 — 80 ...	74·10	17·03	6·01	2·86	100·
80 and over ...	87·24	8·01	2·67	2·08	100·
All ages ...	54·68	38·45	5·52	1·35	100·

36. The preceding is a brief summary of the facts and figures detailed in the thirty-eight tables appended hereto. (See list of tables on next page.)

December 1892. H. J. CLARKE.

CENSUS

OF

EAST INDIAN POPULATION.

TRINIDAD.

By HENRY J. CLARK, F.S.S., LONDON; M.S.S., PARIS. *Government Statist.*

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II.—Increase in each town and district " " " "
III.—Sex-distribution and conjugal condition, Census, 1891.
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V.—Religious persuasions, Christian and Non-Christians "
VI.—Occupations detailed in six classes, "
VII.—Handicrafts and number engaged in each, "
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XXXVIII.—Number and proportion to total population at each age-period, "

NATIVES OF INDIA.

TABLE I.—*Number and distribution*, 1851—1891.

Boroughs, wards and ward unions.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
BOROUGH OF PORT OF SPAIN ...	233	250	532	758	*831
ST. ANN'S WARD UNION.					
St. Ann's Ward ...	23	6	8	15	18
Laventille Ward ...	11	7	72	289	395
Cimaronero Ward ...	...	210	465	543	479
Aricagua Ward ...	123	471	380	766	599
Santa Cruz Ward ...	112	87	120	204	327
Total ...	269	781	1,045	1,817	1,818
DIEGO MARTIN WARD UNION.					
Diego Martin Ward ...	30	158	243	236	259
Mucurapo Ward ...	16	120	616	1,139	1,469
Maraval Ward ...	40	109	103	64	287
Carenage Ward ...	1	4	4	65	62
Chaguaramas Ward ...	1	3	1	1	65
Total ...	118	394	970	1,507	2,142
TACARIQUA WARD UNION.					
Tacariqua Ward ...	286	1,148	2,351	3,615	3,889
St. Joseph Ward ...	172	440	789	1,472	1,470
Maracas Ward ...	1	10	103	120	157
Caura Ward ...	4	12	21	25	93
Lower Caroni Ward ...	78	321	514	987	2,318
Total ...	541	1,971	3,778	6,219	7,927
BOROUGH OF ARIMA ...		...	...	...	134
ARIMA WARD UNION.					
Arima Ward ...	33	280	413	917	1,027
Guanapo Ward ...	31	6	105	223	138
Turure Ward ...	1	4	15	87	298
Manzanilla Ward ...	1	1	4	13	203
Upper Caroni Ward ...	...	1	13	42	259
Total ...	66	92	550	1,282	2,059
MAYARO WARD UNION ...	26	8	57	51	191
TOCO WARD UNION ...	...	16	19	36	45
BLANCHISSEUSE WARD ...	1	1	5	11	17
CHAGUANAS WARD UNION.					
Chaguanas Ward ..	243	801	1,015	2,013	2,919
Carapichaima Ward ...	102	161	16	402	847
Total ...	345	962	1,031	2,415	3,766
COUVA WARD UNION.					
Couva Ward ...	404	569	1,137	1,465	2,289
Savonetta Ward ...	194	958	1,731	2,931	3,690
Total ..	598	1,527	2,868	4,396	5,979
MONTSERRAT WARD	...	...	492	1,738	2,071
SAVANA GRANDE WARD UNION ...	287	1,575	2,924	3,778	4,554
BOROUGH OF SAN FERNANDO ...	56	195	414	550	523
CEDROS WARD UNION.					
Cedros Ward ...	147	660	1,226	1,446	†1,724
Erin Ward ...	1	...	...	11	55
Total ...	148	660	1,226	1,457	1,779
NAPARIMA WARD UNION.					
North Naparima Ward ...	197	1,089	1,218	1,802	2,549
South Naparima Ward, E.&W.	882	2,819	4,485	5,514	6,290
Pointe-à-Pierre Ward ...	155	506	694	1,779	1,708
Oropuche Ward ...	70	316	560	908	1,221
La Brea Ward ...	...	82	...	1	76
Guapo Ward ...	...	45	2	1	31
Total ..	1,305	4,856	6,959	10,005	11,875
Total—whole island ...	3,993	13,488	22,880	36,020	45,577

* Includes 1 from shipping in harbour.
† " 1 " " "

NATIVES OF INDIA.

TABLE II.—*Increase in each town and district*, 1851-1891.

Boroughs, wards and ward unions.	1851-1861.	1861-1871.	1871-1881.	1881-1891.	Increase per cent. 1871-1881.	Increase per cent. 1881-1891.
BOROUGH OF PORT OF SPAIN ...	17	282	226	73	42·5	9·6
ST. ANN'S WARD UNION.						
St. Ann's Ward ...	—17	2	7	3		
Laventille Ward ...	—4	65	217	106		
Cimaconero Ward ...	210	255	78	—64		
Aricagua Ward ...	348	—91	386	—167		
Santa Cruz Ward ...	—25	33	84	123		
Total ...	512	264	772	1	73·9	‡
DIEGO MARTIN WARD UNION.						
Diego Martin Ward ...	128	88	—8	21		
Mucurapo Ward ...	74	496	523	330		
Maraval Ward ...	69	—6	—39	223		
Carenage Ward ...	3	...	61	—3		
Chaguaramas Ward ...	2	—2	...	64		
Total ...	276	576	537	635	55·4	42·1
TACARIQUA WARD UNION.						
Tacariqua Ward ...	902	1,163	1,264	274		
St Joseph Ward ...	268	349	683	—2		
Maracas Ward ...	9	93	17	37		
Caura Ward ...	8	9	4	68		
Lower Caroni Ward ...	243	193	473	1,331		
Total ...	1,430	1,807	2,441	1,708	64·6	27·4
BOROUGHS OF ARIMA ...	...	...	...	134		
ARIMA WARD UNION.						
Arima Ward ...	247	133	501	110		
Guanapo Ward ...	—25	99	118	—85		
Turure Ward ...	3	11	72	211		
Manzanilla Ward ...	...	3	9	190		
Upper Caroni Ward ...	1	12	29	217		
Total ...	226	258	732	777	133·1	60 6
MAYARO WARD UNION ...	—18	49	—6	140	—10 5	274 5
TOCO WARD UNION ...	16	3	17	9	89 5	25·
BLANCHISSEUSE WARD ...	...	4	6	6	120·	54 5
CHAGUANAS WARD UNION.						
Chaguanas Ward ...	558	214	998	906		
Carapichaima Ward ...	59	—145	386	445		
Total ...	617	69	1.384	1 351	134 2	55 9
COUVA WARD UNION.						
Couva Ward ...	165	568	328	821		
Savonetta Ward ...	764	773	1,200	759		
Total ...	929	1,341	1,528	1,583	53·3	36·
MONTSERRAT WARD ...	...	492	1.246	333	253·3	19·2
SAVANA GRANDE WARD UNION ...	1,288	1,359	844	776	28·8	20 6
BOROUGH OF SAN FERNANDO ...	139	219	136	—27	32·8	—4·9
CEDROS WARD UNION.						
Cedros Ward ...	513	566	220	†278		
Erin Ward ...	—1	...	11	44		
Total ...	512	566	231	322	18 8	22·1
NAPARIMA WARD UNION.						
North Naparima Ward ...	892	129	584	747		
South Naparima Ward, E. & W.	1,937	1,666	1,029	776		
Pointe-à-Pierre Ward ...	349	189	1,085	—71		
Oropuche Ward ...	246	244	348	313		
La Brea Ward ...	82	—82	1	75		
Guapo Ward ...	45	—43	—1	30		
Total ...	3.551	2.108	3.046	1.870	43·8	18·7
Total—whole island ...	9.495	9.392	13.140	9.557	57·4	26·5

NOTE.—Where the minus— (—) is prefixed the figures denote a decrease.
* Includes 1 from shipping in harbour.
† " 1 " " "
‡ Percentage so small as to have no significance.

NATIVES OF INDIA.

TABLE III.—*Sex-distribution and conjugal condition.*

Boroughs, Wards and Ward Unions.	SEX.			CONJUGAL CONDITION.					
				Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BOROUGH OF PORT-OF-SPAIN ...	*831	*648	183	*573	125	66	44	9	14
ST. ANN'S WARD UNION:									
St. Ann's Ward ...	18	15	3	13	1	2	1	...	1
Laventille Ward ...	395	264	131	225	108	28	14	11	9
Cimaronero Ward ...	479	322	157	309	149	11	8	2	...
Aricagua Ward ...	599	399	200	381	190	18	9	...	1
Santa Cruz Ward ...	327	219	108	198	92	18	15	3	1
Total ...	1,818	1,219	599	1,126	540	77	47	16	12
DIEGO MARTIN WARD UNION:									
Diego Martin Ward ...	259	181	78	164	68	14	8	3	2
Mucurapo Ward ...	1,469	989	480	930	455	45	13	14	12
Maraval Ward ...	287	185	102	176	97	8	3	1	2
Carenage Ward ...	62	50	12	49	12	1	...	...	...
Chaguaramas Ward ...	65	57	8	52	5	4	3	1	...
Total ...	2,142	1,462	680	1,371	637	72	27	19	16
TACARIQUA WARD UNION:									
Tacariqua Ward ...	3,889	2,567	1,322	2,330	1,133	203	161	34	28
St. Joseph Ward ...	1,470	975	495	942	463	28	29	5	3
Maracas Ward ...	157	113	44	95	35	15	8	3	1
Caura Ward	93	68	25	63	22	4	...	1	3
Lower Caroni Ward ...	2,318	1,575	743	1,531	704	37	34	7	5
Total ...	7,927	5,298	2,629	4,961	2,357	287	232	50	40
BOROUGH OF ARIMA ...	134	88	46	84	41	4	4	...	1
ARIMA WARD UNION:									
Arima Ward	1,027	681	346	601	287	72	51	8	8
Guanapo Ward ...	138	90	48	85	45	3	2	2	1
Tururo Ward ...	298	218	80	194	66	24	13	...	1
Manzanilla Ward ...	203	136	67	135	66	...	...	...	1
Upper Caroni Ward ...	259	184	75	165	70	15	8	4	2
Total ...	2,059	1,397	662	1,265	575	118	73	14	14
MAYARO WARD UNION ...	191	136	55	105	42	30	12	1	1
TOCO WARD UNION	45	38	7	33	5	5	1	...	1
PLANCHISSEUSE WARD ...	17	12	5	11	5	1	...	...	...
CHAGUANAS WARD UNION:									
Chaguanas Ward ...	2,919	1,936	983	1,812	867	109	78	15	38
Carapichaima Ward ...	847	561	286	478	199	83	84	...	3
Total ...	3,766	2,497	1,269	2,290	1,066	192	162	15	41
COUVA WARD UNION:									
Couva Ward	2,289	1,536	753	1,435	666	88	64	13	23
Savonetta Ward ...	3,690	2,398	1,292	2,241	1,157	144	115	13	20
Total ...	5,979	3,934	2,045	3,676	1,823	232	179	26	43
MONTSERRAT WARD	2,071	1,335	736	1,238	662	87	60	10	14
SAVANA GRANDE WARD UNION ...	4,554	2,967	1,587	2,737	1,380	191	149	39	58
BOROUGH OF SAN FERNANDO ...	523	339	184	297	144	36	23	6	17
CEDROS WARD UNION:									
Cedros Ward	†7,724	†1,118	606	†1,078	573	35	30	5	3
Erin Ward	55	37	18	34	14	3	4	...	...
Total ...	1,779	1,155	624	1,112	587	38	34	5	3
NAPARIMA WARD UNION:									
North Naparima Ward ...	2,549	1,633	916	1,524	810	96	74	13	32
South Naparima Ward, E and W.	6,290	4,104	2,186	3,924	2,017	166	132	14	37
Pointe-à-Pierre Ward ...	1,708	1,106	602	1,059	548	42	36	5	18
Oropuche Ward ...	1,221	792	429	756	402	31	20	5	7
La Brea Ward ...	76	50	26	50	25	...	...	...	1
Guapo Ward ...	31	19	12	19	12	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,875	7,704	4,171	7,232	3,814	335	262	37	95
Whole Island — Males ...	...	30,141	...	28,127	...	1,767	...	247	...
Whole Island — Females ...	...	...	15,436	...	13,762	...	1,305	...	369
Whole Island — Persons ...	45,577	45,577		41,889		3,072		616	

* Includes 1 from shipping in harbour. † Includes 1 from shipping in harbour.

TABLE IV.—*Age-distribution.* NATIVES

Boroughs, Wards and Ward Unions.	Under 1 year.		1—		5—		10—		15—	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BOROUGH OF PORT-OF-SPAIN	...	2	1	3	5	6	3	4	4	4
ST. ANN'S WARDS UNION:										
St. Ann's Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Laventille Ward	...	...	1	...	8	3	8	11	5	7
Cinaronero Ward	...	...	9	5	10	12	11	2	10	6
Aricagua Ward	1	...	2	3	8	8	11	5	5	8
Santa Cruz Ward	...	...	2	1	3	3	3	1	6	4
Total ...	1	...	14	9	29	26	33	19	27	25
DIEGO MARTIN WARD UNION:										
Diego Martin Ward	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	1	2	1
Mucurapo Ward	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	5	11	8
Maraval Ward	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	5	6
Carenage Ward	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chaguaramas Ward	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
Total ...	...	...	1	1	9	8	15	6	20	17
TACARIQUA WARD UNION:										
Tacariqua Ward	4	...	39	28	39	39	79	60	93	75
St. Joseph Ward	1	...	8	11	12	19	16	12	19	14
Maracas Ward	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1
Caura Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Lower Caroni Ward	...	4	13	13	29	24	52	25	41	44
Total ...	5	4	60	52	82	82	147	97	154	134
BOROUGH OF ARIMA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
ARIMA WARD UNION:										
Arima Ward	...	1	12	6	14	5	8	4	10	5
Guanapo Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tururo Ward	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4
Manzanilla Ward	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	6
Upper Caroni Ward	...	...	2	...	1	3	3	2	2	1
Total ...	...	1	14	6	17	10	14	8	20	19
MAYARO WARD UNION	...	...	...	1	5	3	3	2	5	2
TOCO WARD UNION	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...
BLANCHISSEUSE WARD	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
CHAGUANAS WARD UNION:										
Chaguanas Ward	3	2	17	21	41	29	37	24	48	43
Carapichaima Ward	...	2	12	16	22	18	13	6	23	17
Total ...	3	4	29	37	63	47	50	30	71	60
COUVA WARD UNION:										
Couva Ward	1	1	15	18	25	21	54	21	40	26
Savonetta Ward	2	1	41	51	81	60	89	41	101	81
Total ...	3	2	56	69	106	81	143	62	141	107
MONTSERRAT WARD	...	...	5	6	10	6	19	10	29	26
SAVANA GRANDE WARD UNION	...	2	37	35	58	51	74	57	72	64
BOROUGH OF SAN FERNANDO	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	5	4
CEDROS WARD UNION:										
Cedros Ward	1	1	7	12	20	13	21	18	†35	25
Erin Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	7	12	20	13	21	18	35	25
NAPARIMA WARD UNION:										
North Naparima Ward	2	2	31	22	40	31	32	22	54	45
South Naparima Ward, E. and W. ...	4	6	66	59	131	99	117	70	137	114
Pointe-à-Pierre Ward	...	...	10	8	15	18	32	18	25	23
Oropuche Ward	...	...	6	9	21	6	19	7	10	10
La Brea Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Guapo Ward	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...	6	8	113	98	207	155	200	118	227	193
WHOLE ISLAND ... Males	19	..	338	...	614	...	728	...	810	...
WHOLE ISLAND ... Females	...	24	...	329	...	489	...	432	...	680
WHOLE ISLAND ... Persons	43		667		1,103		1,160		1,490	

† Includes 1 from shipping in harbour.

20—		30—		40—		50—		60—		80— and upwards.		Age not given.		Total all ages.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
123	49	242	41	*157	40	67	22	42	11	4	1	...	...	648	183
5	...	5	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	3
27	19	77	41	76	28	37	13	20	7	1	...	4	2	264	131
106	56	124	42	40	23	8	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	322	157
85	50	111	49	107	44	39	19	27	12	3	2	...	...	399	200
58	26	63	30	46	26	18	10	19	7	1	...	...	...	219	108
281	151	380	164	272	122	102	53	71	26	5	2	4	2	1,219	599
23	11	52	23	51	21	26	11	19	7	...	...	...	...	181	78
106	89	273	149	319	108	141	69	120	43	9	5	...	...	989	480
28	20	47	23	57	23	20	11	17	14	6	3	...	...	185	102
10	3	15	5	15	2	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	50	12
31	6	14	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	57	8
198	129	401	200	448	154	193	93	162	64	15	8	...	...	1,462	680
606	357	779	405	604	203	208	98	105	52	11	5	...	...	2,567	1,322
223	112	272	128	225	96	103	60	92	42	4	1	...	...	975	495
8	3	29	11	31	8	23	9	18	12	1	...	...	...	113	44
16	5	23	8	16	4	8	4	4	4	1	...	...	...	68	25
353	214	566	210	326	132	129	36	59	35	7	6	...	...	1,675	743
1,206	691	1,669	762	1,202	443	471	207	278	145	24	12	...	...	5,298	2,629
13	8	25	15	24	7	16	7	6	5	2	1	...	...	88	46
151	78	169	110	151	62	93	43	67	31	6	1	...	...	681	346
15	6	19	14	24	12	20	6	11	8	...	1	...	...	90	48
21	13	85	27	52	21	29	7	24	7	3	...	...	...	218	80
25	22	56	21	21	9	18	3	10	4	...	...	...	...	136	67
28	24	53	19	55	15	22	8	17	3	1	...	..	...	184	75
253	151	407	206	327	126	198	74	135	58	12	3	...	...	1,397	662
24	12	33	16	49	13	13	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	136	55
4	...	9	1	12	5	7	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	38	7
3	4	3	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	5
474	260	593	260	386	194	177	74	136	64	24	12	...	...	1,936	983
227	102	122	67	86	34	32	17	22	7	2	...	...	...	561	286
701	362	715	327	472	228	209	91	158	71	26	12	...	..	2,497	1,269
347	180	505	217	326	162	105	59	105	44	13	4	...	...	1,536	753
764	389	637	365	432	191	147	72	88	35	16	6	...	...	2,398	1,292
1,111	569	1,142	582	758	353	252	131	193	79	29	10	...	...	3,934	2,045
212	143	305	179	362	165	186	113	175	70	31	18	...	...	1,335	736
750	431	867	433	626	280	268	138	190	83	25	13		..	2,967	1,587
38	20	85	58	104	58	65	24	34	15	2	3	...	...	339	184
308	187	327	147	218	110	117	59	60	33	4	1	...	...	1,118	606
5	5	16	9	12	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	37	18
313	192	343	156	230	113	120	59	61	34	4	1	...	...	1,155	624
464	270	476	267	302	128	145	77	74	49	13	3	...	...	1,633	916
1,200	602	1,213	619	784	373	295	140	140	93	17	11	...	...	4,104	2,186
231	134	349	185	260	117	97	59	78	35	9	5	...	...	1,106	602
148	98	207	122	194	91	109	57	62	27	16	2	...	...	792	429
10	12	18	7	12	4	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	50	26
8	3	4	1	4	4	5	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	19	12
2,056	1,119	2,267	1,201	1,556	717	659	336	358	205	55	21	...	...	7,704	4,171
7,273	...	8,868	..	6,577	...	2,811	.	1,866	...	233	...	4	...	30,141	.
...	4,023	...	4,327	...	2,817	..	1,345	...	864	...	104	...	2	...	15,436
11,296		13,195		9,394		4,156		2,730		337		6		45,577	

* Includes 1 from shipping in harbour.

TABLE V.—*Religious Persuasions.* NATIVES

Boroughs, Wards and Ward Unions.	Roman Catholic.		Church of England.		Wesleyan.		Presbyterian.		Other denominations.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BOROUGH OF PORT-OF-SPAIN ...	51	26	33	17	2	...	...	...	2	1
ST. ANN'S WARD UNION:										
St. Ann's Ward	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laventille Ward	57	34	23	9	...	...	1	1	...	...
Cimaronero Ward	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Aricagua Ward	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santa Cruz Ward	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69	36	30	13	...	...	3	2	...	...
DIEGO MARTIN WARD UNION:										
Diego Martin Ward ...	7	5	9	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mucurapo Ward	96	23	51	30	2	1	3	...	2	...
Maraval Ward	6	2	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carenage Ward	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaguaramas Ward	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	112	30	73	36	2	1	4	...	2	...
TACARIQUA WARD UNION:										
Tacariqua Ward	10	9	37	23	3	1	25	16	2	1
St. Joseph Ward	7	7	11	5	...	...	4	2	...	...
Maracas Ward	14	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caura Ward	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Caroni Ward	10	8	6	4	...	...	3	1	...	...
Total ...	44	26	59	33	3	1	32	19	2	1
BOROUGH OF ARIMA	1	3	6	4	...	...	3	1	...	...
ARIMA WARD UNION:										
Arima Ward	16	8	10	3	...	...	4	1	...	...
Guanapo Ward	6	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Tururo Ward	8	...	3	3	1	...	6	2	...	...
Manzanilla Ward	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Upper Caroni Ward	9	5	6	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	41	19	26	13	1	2	16	4	...	...
MAYARO WARD UNION	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
TOCO WARD UNION	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BLANCHISSEUSE WARD	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHAGUANAS WARD UNION:										
Chaguanas Ward	6	9	15	10	2	2	8	2	5	2
Carapichaima Ward	3	2	2	3	...	...	3	1	...	...
Total ...	9	11	17	13	2	2	11	3	5	2
COUVA WARD UNION:										
Couva Ward	4	1	16	7	...	...	14	6	...	...
Savonetta Ward	3	2	7	2	1	...	16	7	..	...
Total ...	7	3	23	9	1	...	30	13	...	...
MONTSERRAT WARD	11	2	17	9	...	...	25	11	3	2
SAVANA GRANDE WARD UNION ...	19	11	14	7	1	...	46	34	2	...
BOROUGH OF SAN FERNANDO ...	15	12	2	...	...	...	31	21	1	1
CEDROS WARD UNION:										
Cedros Ward	†15	14	11	3	1	...	1	1	...	...
Erin Ward	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	15	12	3	1	...	1	1	...	...
NAPARIMA WARD UNION:										
North Naparima Ward ..	9	5	12	7	...	...	40	23	10	6
South Naparima Ward, E. and W.	11	11	4	2	...	...	78	43	2	...
Pointe-à-Pierre Ward ...	5	2	49	23	...	...	23	16	...	...
Oropuche Ward	1	2	1	...	...	...	42	25	...	...
La Brea Ward	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guapo Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	26	20	68	33	...	...	183	107	12	6
WHOLE ISLAND — Males	432	...	379	...	13	...	382	...	29	...
WHOLE ISLAND — Females ...	...	213	...	186	...	6	...	215	...	13
WHOLE ISLAND — Persons ...	645		565		19		597		42	

† Includes 1 from shipping in harbour.

Total Christians.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Other Non-Christians.		Total Non-Christians.		Not described.		Total Religious Persuasions.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
88	44	*462	108	97	31	1	...	...	...	560	139	...	...	648	183
6	1	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	15	3
81	44	164	80	19	7	...	...	...	...	183	87	...	...	264	131
3	1	264	127	54	29	1	...	...	...	319	156	...	...	322	157
6	2	341	162	48	32	4	4	...	...	393	198	...	...	399	200
6	3	188	91	25	14	...	...	...	...	213	105	...	...	219	108
102	51	963	461	149	83	5	4	...	...	1,117	548	...	...	1,219	599
17	8	130	55	33	14	1	1	...	...	164	70	...	...	181	78
15	54	658	305	177	121	..	...	...	..	835	426	...	...	989	480
14	5	163	94	7	3	2	...	...	...	172	97	...	...	185	102
3	...	41	10	3	2	...	...	...	...	44	12	...	...	50	12
3	...	44	8	10	...	...	.	...	...	54	8	...	...	57	8
193	67	1,036	472	230	140	3	1	...	..	1,269	613	...	...	1,462	680
77	50	2,157	1,091	299	170	33	8	...	...	2,489	1,269	1	3	2,567	1,322
22	14	839	428	114	50	...	3	...	...	953	481	...	...	975	495
17	2	85	32	7	6	4	3	...	...	96	41	...	1	113	44
5	1	61	23	2	1	...	...	...	...	63	24	...	...	68	25
19	13	1,402	650	154	80	...	...	...	...	1,556	730	...	...	1,575	743
140	80	4,544	2,224	576	307	37	14	...	...	5,157	2,545	1	4	5,298	2,629
10	8	71	33	6	5	...	...	...	...	77	88	1	..	88	46
30	12	589	287	61	44	...	1	...	...	650	332	1	2	681	346
7	5	77	42	6	1	...	...	...	.	83	43	...	...	90	48
18	5	186	68	14	7	...	...	...	...	200	75	...	...	218	80
2	2	106	46	28	19	...	...	...	...	134	65	...	...	136	67
17	6	161	65	5	4	1	...	...	...	167	69		...	184	75
84	38	1,190	541	120	80	1	1	...	...	1,311	622	2	2	1,397	662
6	1	83	30	47	24	...	...	...	...	130	54	...	...	136	55
9	1	27	6	2	..	...	...	...	..	29	6	...	..	38	7
2	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	12	5
36	25	1,693	848	195	105	7	2	3	1	1,898	956	2	2	1,936	983
8	6	506	255	47	25	...	...	...	...	553	280	...	.	561	286
44	31	2,199	1,103	242	130	7	2	3	1	2,451	1,236	2	2	2,497	1,269
34	14	1,319	627	180	107		5	...	...	1,502	739	.	...	1,536	753
27	11	1,884	985	383	231	95	59	...	...	2,362	1,275	9	6	2,398	1,292
61	25	3,203	1,612	563	338	98	64	...	...	3,864	2,014	9	6	3,934	2,045
56	24	1,123	628	150	84	...	...	...	...	1,273	712	6	...	1,335	736
82	52	2,517	1,322	363	210	3	2	...	...	2,883	1,534	2	1	2,967	1,587
49	34	227	112	63	38	...	...	...	...	290	150	...	...	339	184
28	18	932	486	139	93	16	1	...		1,087	580	3	8	1,118	606
2	1	30	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	35	17	...	...	37	18
30	19	962	497	144	99	16	1		...	1,122	597	3	8	1,155	624
71	41	1,341	721	209	149	3		9	4	1,562	874	...	1	1,633	916
95	56	3,527	1,846	438	270	25	4	...	...	3,990	2,120	19	10	4,104	2,186
77	41	952	518	74	40	...	...	...	...	1,026	558	3	3	1,106	602
44	27	666	348	82	54	...	...	...	...	748	402	...	...	792	429
2	1	46	23	...	...	1	1	...	...	47	24	1	1	50	26
...	...	15	12	3	.	...	...	...	...	18	12	1	.	19	12
289	166	6,547	3,468	806	513	29	5	9	4	7,391	3,990	24	15	7,704	4,171
1,235	...	25,093	...	3,552	..	200	...	12	..	28,857		49	...	30,141	...
...	633	...	12,589	...	2,077	...	94	...	5	...	14,765	...	38	...	15,436
1,868		37,682		5,629		294		17		43,622		87		45,577	

* Includes 1 from shipping in harbour.

TABLE VI.—*Occupations.* NATIVES

Occupations.	Port-of-Spain.		St. Ann's W. Union.		Diego Martin W. Union.		Tacar'qua W. Union.		Arima W. Union.		Mayaro Ward Union.		Toco Ward Union.		Blanch'ss. Ward.		Chaguanas W. Union.	
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
I.—Official and Professional.																		
Catechist, local preacher ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Service officer, clerk ...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Court officer, interpreter ...	1	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Druggist, dispenser, midwife ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineer—Civil ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Hospital wardsman, nurse ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..
Messenger, porter Government office	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Minister—Christian	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Postman	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Priest—Hindu, Mahometan ...	2	...	1	...	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Teacher	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
Total ...	10	1	5	...	23	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	...
II.—Domestic.																		
Domestic indoor servant ..	31	17	14	16	16	73	13	55	14	31	2	1	...	...	...	...	12	10
Groom, coachman, gardener ...	18	1	16	...	11	..	16	...	20	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	9	...
Laundress	...	16	...	3	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	49	34	30	19	27	80	29	59	34	32	4	1	3	1	...	...	21	10
III.—Commercial																		
Accountant, clerk, bank, commercial	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Merchant, agent, dealer ...	9	...	...	...	1	...	4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Salesman, clerk—Undefined ...	6	...	4	2	6	..	11	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	1
Shopkeeper	5	1	15	6	27	6	46	14	11	4	9	3	...	...	...	...	36	14
Total ..	21	1	20	8	34	6	63	15	14	5	12	3	...	...	...	...	47	16
IV.—Agricultural.																		
Contractor	1	...	1	...	...	...	24	1	28	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...
Farmer	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Labourer—Agricultural	228	46	818	385	749	265	4,524	2,126	882	396	96	41	21	5	8	5	2,016	982
Manager, Sub-Manager ...	...	...		...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Market gardener	.	...	...	...	16	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Overseer, overlooker, driver ...	...	...	5	...	5	...	41	...	11	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	16	...
Planter—Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
Planter—Undefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proprietor—Cocoa estate ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proprietor—Peasant ...	1	...	3	...	9	2	90	7	72	13	2	...	7	1	1	...	19	1
Total	230	46	828	385	779	271	4,680	2,134	1,010	412	98	41	28	6	10	5	2,077	984
V.—Industrial.																		
Cab Proprietor, driver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Carter	3	...	2	...	28	...	31	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal burner, seller	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	47	13	...	...	...	...	..		...	...
Engine-driver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fisherman, fish seller	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grass seller	...	1	1	...	37	3	9	2	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Huckster, pedlar	33	19	7	8	38	44	12	7	1	1	5	...	..	...	...	...	4	3
Labourer—General, undefined ..	*192	16	248	121	325	127	146	71	205	91	7	4	7	..	...	..	201	95
Labourer—Railroad, &c.	62	3	7	1	48	...	7	...	22	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Lodging house-keeper	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mechanic, handicraftsman ...	6	1	6	...	26	2	50	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Milk seller	3	1	...	4	17	22	6	1	...	1	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	1
Other occupations ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Railway guard, gateman, pointsman, &c.	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seamstress	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	308	49	272	136	515	199	265	87	300	114	14	4	7	...	...	...	221	100
VI.—Indefinite and Unoccupied.																		
Household duties	...	21	...	5	...	86	...	121	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Living on private means	2	..	2	1	4	4	14	20		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5
Occupation not described ...	14	9	4	2	7	6	8	5	3	19	..	...	...	..	...	...	3	30
Pauper, mendicant	4	5	1	...	53	18	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proprietor—House	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Proprietor—Undefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Children attending Government school	...	...	1	..	...	...	..	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children attending assisted school ...	1	...	17	15	3	1	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4
Children attending private school ...	1	...	1	4	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children not attending school ...	6	15	38	24	16	8	189	167	31	18	6	6	...	...	2	...	99	96
Total .	30	52	64	51	84	123	252	332	39	99	5	6	...	...	2	..	127	159

* Includes 1 from shipping in harbour.

OF INDIA.

Couva W. Union.		Montserrat Ward.		Savana Grande W. Union.		San Fernando.		Cedros W. Union.		Naparima W. Union.		Total.		Occupations.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	
														I.—Official and Professional.
...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	15	...	Catechist, local preacher.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	*5	...	Civil Service officer, clerk.
1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	Court Officer, interpreter.
...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	13	Druggist, dispenser, midwife.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†1	...	Engineer—Civil.
...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	Hospital wardsman, nurse.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Messenger, porter, Government office.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Minister—Christian.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Police.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Postman.
1	...	...	...	2	...	1	..	1	...	8	...	40	...	Priest—Hindu, Mahometan.
6	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	43	1	Teacher.
8	6	3	2	16	3	4	3	3	...	33	...	118	18	... *Total.*
														II.—Domestic.
30	43	6	10	12	14	7	19	5	13	28	55	190	357	Domestic indoor servant.
25	...	15	...	23	1	9	...	13	...	50	8	230	10	Groom, coachman, gardener.
...	3	...	..	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	43	Laundress.
55	46	21	10	35	17	16	21	18	13	78	67	420	410	... *Total.*
														III.—Commercial.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡4	...	Accountant, clerk, Bank, Commercial.
...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	§25	2	Merchant, agent, dealer.
20	6	2	1	2	1	14	1	2	1	13	...	95	15	Salesman, clerk—Undefined.
42	14	16	3	52	15	45	10	23	3	71	22	398	115	Shopkeeper.
62	20	20	4	56	16	60	12	25	4	88	22	522	132	... *Total.*
														IV.—Agricultural.
2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	103	4	Contractor.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	Farmer.
3,343	1,641	798	454	2,200	1,144	148	73	959	503	5,758	2,985	22,547	11,051	Labourer—Agricultural.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Manager, Sub-manager.
...	...	29	28	3	1	...	...	...	...	49	30	98	59	Market gardener.
45	...	4	...	28	...	1	...	6	...	58	...	220	...	Overseer, overlooker, driver.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	Planter—Cocoa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	Planter—undefined.
...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	Proprietor—Cocoa estate.
30	18	191	17	45	4	...	...	56	16	15	1	541	80	Proprietor—Peasant.
3,420	1,659	1,028	494	2,277	1,149	149	73	1,021	519	5,897	3,018	23,532	11,196	... *Total.*
														V.—Industrial.
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	Cab proprietor, driver.
...	...	2	...	16	...	5	...	...	...	18	...	126	...	Carter.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	52	13	Charcoal burner, seller.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	Engine-driver.
1	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	7	2	14	4	Fisherman, fish seller.
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	54	8	Grass seller.
8	3	15	3	6	4	14	23	1	...	13	4	157	119	Huckster, pedlar.
84	48	193	92	360	201	56	24	18	6	1,046	552	3,088	1,448	Labourer—General, undefined.
12	7	10	6	6	4	3	...	16	...	7	1	198	29	Labourer—Railroad, &c.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	Lodging house-keeper.
40	...	6	...	22	...	14	...	8	...	50	...	247	6	Mechanic, handicraftsman.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	27	32	Milk seller.
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	**1	...	2	...	‖7	...	Other occupations.
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	Railway Guard, gateman, pointsman, &c.
...	3	...	1	...	9	...	5	...	6	...	5	...	42	Seamstress.
146	64	227	102	416	218	101	53	45	12	1,156	566	3,993	1,704	... *Total.*
														VI.—Indefinite and Unoccupied.
...	36	...	92	...	69	...	14	...	41	...	111	...	¶676	Household duties.
3	26	...	2	32	22	2	...	2	1	9	20	80	102	Living on private means.
11	12	5	10	6	4	1	1	9	3	56	86	127	187	Occupation not described.
8	2	...	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	17	5	95	34	Pauper mendicant.
2	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	15	10	Proprietor—House.
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	4	Proprietor—Undefined.
20	1	3	...	12	6	...	...	1	...	39	13	76	25	Children attending Government school.
11	4	1	...	27	7	3	...	3	...	50	11	151	54	Children attending Assisted school.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	14	5	Children attending private school.
188	169	19	20	83	75	...	2	28	31	270	248	977	879	Children not attending school.
243	250	36	124	167	184	9	22	43	76	452	498	1,556	1,976	... *Total.*

* Includes 4 Anglo-Indians.
† Anglo-Indian.
‡ Includes 2 Anglo-Indians.
§ Includes 1 Anglo-Indian.
** Includes 1 from Shipping in Harbour.
‖ Includes 1 Anglo-Indian.
¶ Includes 4 Anglo-Indians.

NATIVES OF INDIA.

TABLE VII.—*Trades and Handicrafts detailed.*—(*See Table VI, Class V, line* 11.)

	Baker, cake-maker.		Basket-maker.		Barber.	Blacksmith.	Butcher.	Carpenter.	Cooper.	Goldsmith, silversmith.	Mason.	Mechanic undefined.	Parasol mender.	Painter.	Potter (pottery-maker).	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Undertaker.	Woodcutter, sawyer.	TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.
Port-of-Spain ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	6	1
St. Ann's W. Union ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...
D. Martin W. Union ...	..	...	9	2	4	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	.	...	26	2
Tacariqua W. Union ..	7	3	...	.	11	...	...	3	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	50	3
Arima Ward Union ...	...	..	...	...	2	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	4	...
Mayaro Ward Union ...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Toco Ward Union ..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blanchisseuse Ward ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Chaguanas W. Union ..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	13	...
Couva Ward Union ...	2	..	1	...	12	...	...	2	...	18	..	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	40	...
Montserrat Ward ...	...	.	...	.	1	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	6	...
Savana Grande W. Union	1	...	1	...	5	..	..	...	1	9	...	1	...	...	...	.	4	...	...	22	..
San Fernando ...	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	14	...
Cedros Ward Union ...	1	...	...	..	2	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	...
Naparima W. Union ...	1	...	...	...	17		1	1	...	19	...	...	1	...	..	...	8	1	1	50	...
Total ...	18	4	11	2	62	1	2	11	1	92	1	1	1	1	1	2	39	1	2	247	6

NATIVES OF INDIA.

TABLE VIII.—*Numbers resident in Towns, Institutions, and on Estates.*

	In towns, villages, and settlements.		On sugar estates.		On cocoa and cocoanut estates		In institutions		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Port-of-Spain ...	439	131	...	..	...	..	210	52	649	183
St. Ann's Ward Union ...	874	201	553	253	195	100	97	45	1,219	599
Diego Martin Ward Union	966	553	169	80	82	28	245	19	1,462	680
Tacariqua Ward Union ...	2,354	1,144	2,704	1,350	324	130	16	5	5,398	2,629
Arima Ward Union ...	792	390	151	67	448	205	6	...	1,397	662
Mayaro Ward Union ...	63	26	...	...	73	29	...	...	136	55
Toco Ward Union ..	8	1	...	...	30	6	...	...	38	7
Blanchisseuse Ward ...	2	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	12	5
Chaguanas Ward Union ...	1,130	618	1,274	624	46	20	47	7	2,497	1,269
Couva Ward Union ...	1,643	914	2,280	1,131	..	..	11	...	3,934	2,045
Montserrat Ward ...	1,151	656	...	...	184	80	...	..	1,335	736
Savana Grande W. Union	1,504	833	1,450	750	4	...	9	4	2,967	1,587
San Fernando ...	277	165	...	...	...	.	62	19	339	184
Cedros Ward Union ...	411	246	522	263	221	115	...	..	1,154	624
Naparima Ward Union ...	2,956	1,748	4,686	2,395	51	28	11	...	7,704	4,171
Total ...	13,970	...	13,789	...	1,668	...	714	...	30,141	
	...	7,626	...	6,913	...	746	...	151	...	15,436
	21,596		20,702		2414		865		45,577	

NATIVES OF TRINIDAD—INDIAN PARENTS.

TABLE IX.—*Number and Distribution*, 1851—91.

Boroughs, Wards and Ward Unions.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
BOROUGH OF PORT-OF SPAIN ...	No separate returns of Indians born in the Colony.	No separate returns of Indians born in the Colony.	140	212	257
ST. ANN'S WARD UNION:					
St. Ann's Ward			1	1	10
Laventille Ward			16	88	224
Cimaronero Ward			56	104	138
Aricagua Ward			125	200	280
Santa Cruz Ward			48	66	147
Total ...			246	459	799
DIEGO MARTIN WARD UNION:					
Diego Martin Ward ...			69	128	166
Mucurapo Ward			191	592	1,115
Maraval Ward			16	29	203
Carenage Ward			4	...	44
Chaguaramas Ward			...	...	8
Total ...			280	749	1,536
TACARIQUA WARD UNION:					
Tacariqua Ward			403	1,177	1,875
St. Joseph Ward			148	625	881
Maracas Ward			77	127	182
Caura Ward			...	12	52
Lower Caroni Ward ...			51	346	903
Total ...			679	2,287	3,893
BOROUGH OF ARIMA			...	...	123
ARIMA WARD UNION:					
Arima Ward			110	383	766
Guanapo Ward			33	68	138
Tururo Ward			6	34	220
Manzanilla Ward			1	3	106
Upper Caroni Ward ...			1	8	240
Total ...			151	496	1,593
MAYARO WARD UNION			12	20	60
TOCO WARD UNION...			3	15	38
BLANCHISSEUSE WARD			3	1	3
CHAGUANAS WARD UNION:					
Chaguanas Ward			310	674	1,740
Carapichaima Ward ..			...	69	242
Total ...			310	743	1,982
COUVA WARD UNION:					
Couva Ward			137	377	1,083
Savonetta Ward			266	718	1,505
Total ...			403	1,095	2,588
MONTSERRAT WARD			220	1,109	1,849
SAVANA GRANDE WARD UNION			521	1,686	2,844
BOROUGH OF SAN FERNANDO ...			132	323	473
CEDROS WARD UNION:					
Cedros Ward			182	406	773
Erin Ward			...	4	34
Total ...			182	410	807
NAPARIMA WARD UNION:					
North Naparima Ward ..			197	576	1,400
South Naparima Ward, E. and W.			831	1,612	2,670
Pointe-à-Pierre Ward ...			205	726	1,116
Oropuche Ward			29	277	649
La Brea Ward			1	2	50
Guapo Ward			...	2	34
Total ...	...	...	1,263	3,195	5,919
TOTAL WHOLE ISLAND ...	...	...	4,545	12,800	24,641

NATIVES OF TRINIDAD—INDIAN PARENTS.

TABLE X.—*Increase in each town or district*, 1851—91.

Boroughs, Wards and Ward Unions.	1851—61.	1861—71.	1871—81.	1881—91.	Increase per cent., 1871—81.	Increase per cent., 1881—91.
BOROUGH OF PORT-OF-SPAIN ...	No separate returns of Indians born in the Colony.	140	72	45	51·4	21·2
ST. ANN'S WARD UNION:						
St. Ann's Ward		1	...	9		
Laventille Ward		16	72	136		
Cimaronero Ward		56	48	34		
Aricagua Ward		125	75	80		
Santa Cruz Ward		48	18	81		
Total ...		246	213	340	86 6	74 1
DIEGO MARTIN WARD UNION:						
Diego Martin Ward		69	59	38		
Mucurapo Ward		191	401	523		
Maraval Ward		16	13	174		
Carenage Ward		4	— 4	44		
Chaguaramas Ward		...	...	8		
Total ...		280	469	787	167 5	105 1
TACARIQUA WARD UNION:						
Tacariqua Ward		403	774	698		
St. Joseph Ward		148	477	256		
Maracas Ward		77	50	55		
Caura Ward...		...	12	40		
Lower Caroni Ward		51	295	557		
Total ...		679	1,608	1,606	236·8	70·2
BOROUGH OF ARIMA		...	...	123		
ARIMA WARD UNION:						
Arima Ward		110	273	383		
Guanapo Ward		33	35	70		
Turure Ward		6	28	186		
Manzanilla Ward		1	2	103		
Upper Caroni Ward		1	7	232		
Total ...		151	345	1,097	228·5	221·2
MAYARO WARD UNION ...		12	8	40	66·6	200·
TOCO WARD UNION		3	12	23	400·	153·3
BLANCHISSEUSE WARD		3	— 2	2	— 66·6	200·
CHAGUANAS WARD UNION:						
Chaguanas Ward		310	364	1,066		
Carapichaima Ward		...	69	173		
Total ...		310	433	1,239	139·7	166·7
COUVA WARD UNION:						
Couva Ward		137	240	706		
Savonetta Ward		266	452	787		
Total ...		403	692	1,493	171·7	136 3
MONTSERRAT WARD		220	889	740	404·1	66·7
SAVANA GRANDE WARD UNION		521	1,165	1,158	223·6	68·7
BOROUGH OF SAN FERNANDO ...		132	191	150	145·1	46·4
CEDROS WARD UNION:						
Cedros Ward		182	224	367		
Erin Ward		...	4	30		
Total ...		182	228	397	125·3	96·8
NAPARIMA WARD UNION:						
North Naparima Ward ...		197	379	824		
South Naparima Ward, E. and W.		831	781	1,058		
Point-à-Pierre Ward ...		205	521	390		
Oropuche Ward		29	248	372		
La Brea Ward		1	1	48		
Guapo Ward		...	2	32		
Total ...	...	1,263	1,932	2,724	153·	85·3
	...	4,545	8,255	11,841	1812·	92·5

NATIVES OF TRINIDAD—INDIAN PARENTS.

TABLE XI.—*Sex distribution and conjugal condition.*

Boroughs, Wards and Ward Unions.	SEX.			CONJUGAL CONDITION.					
				Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BOROUGH OF PORT-OF-SPAIN ...	257	125	132	117	113	8	16	...	3
ST. ANN'S WARD UNION:									
St. Ann's Ward ...	10	4	6	4	6	...	...	...	...
Laventille Ward ...	224	107	117	100	101	5	16	2	...
Cimaronero Ward ...	158	77	81	77	60	...	1	...	...
Aricagua Ward ...	280	139	141	126	119	11	22	2	...
Santa Cruz Ward ...	147	78	69	74	64	4	5	...	...
Total ...	799	405	394	381	350	20	44	4	...
DIEGO MARTIN WARD UNION:									
Diego Martin Ward ...	166	90	76	87	66	3	10	...	...
Mucurapo Ward ...	1,115	578	537	573	519	5	16	...	2
Maraval Ward ...	203	97	106	97	103	...	2	...	1
Carenage Ward ...	44	22	22	21	22	1	...	...	...
Chaguaramas Ward ...	8	5	3	4	3	1	...	...	...
Total ...	1,536	792	744	782	713	10	28	...	3
TACARIQUA WARD UNION:									
Tacariqua Ward ...	1,875	936	939	917	892	18	43	1	4
St. Joseph Ward ...	881	463	418	454	404	8	13	1	1
Maracas Ward ...	182	92	90	83	80	7	10	2	...
Caura Ward ...	52	27	25	26	23	1	2	...	...
Lower Caroni Ward ...	903	502	401	495	391	6	8	1	2
Total ...	3,893	2,020	1,873	1,975	1,790	40	76	5	7
BOROUGH OF ARIMA ...	123	67	56	65	54	2	2	...	...
ARIMA WARD UNION:									
Arima Ward ...	766	400	366	387	340	13	25	...	1
Guanapo Ward ...	138	78	60	77	57	1	3	...	...
Turure Ward ...	220	114	106	109	97	5	9	...	...
Manzanilla Ward ...	106	43	63	43	61	...	2	...	...
Upper Caroni Ward ...	240	114	126	111	117	3	8	...	1
Total ...	1,593	816	777	792	726	24	49	..	2
MAYARO WARD UNION ...	60	33	27	32	26	1	1	...	...
TOCO WARD UNION ...	38	20	18	18	14	2	4	...	...
BLANCHISSEUSE WARD ...	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
CHAGUANAS WARD UNION:									
Chaguanas Ward ...	1,740	890	850	861	823	26	25	3	2
Carapichaima Ward ...	242	118	124	116	120	2	4	...	...
Total ...	1,982	1,008	974	977	943	28	29	3	2
COUVA WARD UNION:									
Couva Ward ...	1,083	547	536	538	514	9	22	...	...
Savonetta Ward ...	1,505	762	743	747	717	14	24	1	2
Total ...	2,588	1,309	1,279	1,285	1,231	23	46	1	2
MONTSERRAT WARD ...	1,849	957	892	927	838	28	53	2	1
SAVANA GRANDE WARD UNION ...	2,844	1,493	1,351	1,463	1,308	26	39	4	4
BOROUGH OF SAN FERNANDO ...	473	237	236	216	205	20	31	1	...
CEDROS WARD UNION:									
Cedros Ward ...	773	410	363	405	355	5	6	...	2
Erin Ward ...	34	20	14	20	13	...	1	..	...
Total ...	807	430	377	425	368	5	7	...	2
NAPARIMA WARD UNION:									
North Naparima Ward..	1,400	717	683	706	662	9	19	2	2
South Naparima Ward, E. and W. ...	2,670	1,443	1,227	1,415	1,176	28	47	...	4
Pointe-à-Pierre Ward ...	1,116	568	548	554	533	14	14	...	1
Oropuche Ward ...	649	335	314	330	300	5	14	...	...
La Brea Ward ...	50	33	17	33	17	...	...	...	...
Guapo Ward ...	34	21	13	21	13	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,919	3,117	2,802	3,059	2,701	56	94	2	7
Whole Island Males ...	...	12,764	...	12,450	...	292	...	22	...
Whole Island Females ...	...	...	11,877	...	11,327	...	517	...	33
Whole Island Persons ...	24,641	24,641		23,777		809		55	

TABLE XII.—*Age distribution.* NATIVES OF TRINIDAD—

Boroughs, Wards and Ward Unions.	Under 1 year.		1—		5—		10—		15—	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BOROUGH OF PORT-OF-SPAIN ...	5	5	26	23	23	25	24	20	14	14
ST. ANN'S WARD UNION:										
St. Ann's Ward ...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	1
Laventille Ward ...	8	6	19	22	28	28	23	28	11	10
Cimaroncro Ward ...	3	5	13	13	22	19	19	8	7	10
Ariesgua Ward ..	6	5	36	32	29	30	21	24	13	21
Santa Cruz Ward ..	5	9	15	15	14	11	9	8	11	12
Total ...	17	25	84	83	94	90	72	68	44	54
DIEGO MARTIN WARD UNION:										
Diego Martin Ward ...	2	2	19	12	22	25	23	15	10	6
Mucurapo Ward ...	27	31	125	125	168	139	96	94	64	49
Maraval Ward ...	11	14	17	26	26	25	24	17	7	7
Carenage Ward ...	...	3	2	2	8	4	3	2	2	5
Chaguaramas Ward ...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...		...	...
Total ...	42	52	165	166	224	193	146	128	83	67
TACARIQUA WARD UNION:										
Tacariqua Ward ...	46	41	203	232	226	256	203	161	102	97
St. Joseph Ward ...	23	18	100	99	92	73	93	85	51	36
Maracas Ward ...	4	4	13	18	21	24	13	13	14	10
Caura Ward ..	1	...	8	7	6	7	6	8	4	...
Lower Caroni Ward ...	20	26	92	74	122	96	82	57	56	56
Total ...	94	89	416	430	467	456	397	324	226	198
BOROUGH OF ARIMA ...	1	2	9	14	13	13	14	9	10	7
ARIMA WARD UNION:										
Arima Ward ...	29	22	71	79	103	77	79	66	44	37
Guanapo Ward ..	5	1	20	13	20	14	12	6	6	11
Turure Ward ..	9	6	15	16	40	25	15	23	8	10
Manzanilla Ward ...	2	3	11	9	7	15	7	5	6	9
Upper Caroni Ward ...	5	7	16	30	18	21	22	24	10	12
Total ...	51	41	142	161	201	165	149	133	84	86
MAYARO WARD UNION ...	4	...	4	6	8	7	8	3	2	6
TOCO WARD UNION ...	1	1	8	3	5	7	...	1	...	1
BLANCHISSEUSE WARD ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1
CHAGUANAS WARD UNION:										
Chaguanas Ward ...	22	32	198	178	178	201	150	126	92	91
Carapichaima Ward ...	6	8	20	32	35	30	23	22	13	14
Total ...	28	40	218	210	213	231	173	148	105	105
COUVA WARD UNION:										
Couva Ward ...	33	27	137	127	154	141	109	91	40	61
Savonetta Ward ...	67	54	197	220	211	202	129	107	54	73
Total ...	100	81	334	347	365	343	238	198	94	134
MONSERRAT WARD ..	40	34	181	209	246	203	203	144	95	123
SAVANA GRANDE WARD UNION ...	85	98	340	299	436	332	259	221	135	136
BOROUGH OF SAN FERNANDO ...	7	14	54	52	60	52	41	32	23	30
CEDROS WARD UNION.										
Cedros Ward ...	22	28	91	78	98	80	65	57	50	50
Erin Ward ...	2	...	3	4	10	4	4	...	...	...
Total ..	24	28	94	82	108	84	69	57	50	50
NAPARIMA WARD UNION:										
North Naparima Ward	47	43	170	170	208	172	116	92	66	78
South Naparima Ward, E. and W	67	61	327	289	388	306	226	166	145	140
Pointe-à-Pierre Ward ..	18	26	140	132	161	150	117	86	45	46
Oropuche Ward ...	19	12	75	79	83	80	56	56	4	33
La Brea Ward ...	3	1	6	6	6	3	5	...	9	...
Guapo Ward ..	1	2	4	3	5	2	4	2	2	1
Total ...	155	145	722	679	846	713	524	402	307	298
Whole Island — Males ...	653	...	2,788		3,296		2,304	...	1,262	...
Whole Island — Females ...	...	653	...	2,750	...	2,901	...	1,879	...	1,303
Whole Island — Persons ...	1,306		5,538		6,197		4,183		2,565	

INDIAN PARENTS.

20—		30—		40—		50—		60—		80 and upwards.		Age not given.		Total all ages.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
21	32	8	8	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	132
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
16	20	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	117
11	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	61
24	27	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	141
17	10	5	2	2	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	78	69
68	64	21	8	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	394
11	11	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	76
71	78	23	19	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	537
8	14	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	107
5	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
96	109	29	27	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	792	744
105	120	39	29	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	936	936
73	88	23	18	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	418
24	17	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	90
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	25
93	70	26	14	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	401
297	298	92	65	31	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,020	1,873
14	8	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	56
44	61	22	20	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	366
13	14	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	60
14	17	7	7	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	106
3	17	5	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	63
32	23	6	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	126
120	140	44	42	25	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	777
4	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	27
3	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
161	153	67	58	22	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	890	850
17	16	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	124
178	169	71	59	22	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	974
56	75	12	11	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	536
78	68	17	14	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	743
134	143	29	25	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,309	1,279
138	128	46	43	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	957	892
166	211	54	47	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,493	1,351
43	44	8	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	236
59	59	18	10	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	363
...	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14
59	63	18	11	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	377
89	96	20	26	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	717	683
217	203	53	47	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,443	1,227
47	71	34	33	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	548
44	41	18	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	335	314
4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	17
2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	13
403	419	128	115	32	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,117	2,802
1,731	...	552	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,764	...
...	1,829	...	462	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11,877
3,560		1,014		277		...		...		...		1		24,641	

TABLE XIII.—*Religious Persuasions.* NATIVES OF TRINIDAD—

Boroughs, Wards and Ward Union.	Roman Catholic.		Church of England.		Wesleyan.		Presbyterian.		Other Denominations.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BOROUGH OF PORT-OF-SPAIN	56	60	21	28	1	...	...	1	...	...
ST. ANN'S WARD UNION:										
St. Ann's Ward	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laventille Ward	68	71	18	17	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cimaronero Ward	5	6	3	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
Ariscagua Ward	18	9	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santa Cruz Ward	24	18	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ..	118	109	30	27	...	1	3	2	...	...
DIEGO MARTIN WARD UNION:										
Diego Martin Ward	16	14	23	11	...	1	1	...	...	...
Mucurapo Ward	60	51	69	52	2	2	...	...	...	...
Maraval Ward	4	8	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carenage Ward	9	10	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaguaramas Ward	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	90	84	104	76	2	3	1	...	...	...
TACARIGUA WARD UNION:										
Tacarigua Ward	59	48	56	75	1	3	50	38	1	...
St. Joseph Ward	39	46	33	33	...	...	5	4	5	2
Maracas Ward	38	35	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caura Ward	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Caroni Ward	30	21	10	8	...	...	3	6	...	...
Total ...	176	151	106	126	1	3	58	48	6	2
BOROUGH OF ARIMA	13	7	13	4	...	...	4	6	...	...
ARIMA WARD UNION:										
Arima Ward	49	70	15	9	...	...	7	4	...	...
Guanapo Ward	18	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turure Ward	16	13	6	2	...	2	3	2	...	...
Manzanilla Ward	3	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Caroni Ward	23	28	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	122	134	39	20	...	2	14	12	...	...
MAYARO WARD UNION	2	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOCO WARD UNION	13	13	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
BLANCHISSEUSE WARD	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHAGUANAS WARD UNION:										
Chaguanas Ward	30	22	34	20	4	4	18	9	6	3
Carapichaima Ward	7	5	6	14	..	.	...	..	...	..
Total ...	37	27	40	34	4	4	18	9	6	3
COUVA WARD UNION:										
Couva Ward	7	12	18	14	1	...	18	8	...	...
Savonetta Ward	7	4	17	14	2	...	14	10	...	...
Total ...	14	16	35	28	3	...	32	18	...	...
MONTSERRAT WARD	18	22	32	25	...	...	44	26	3	5
SAVANA GRANDE WARD UNION ...	30	26	39	32	3	1	67	53	2	1
BOROUGH OF SAN FERNANDO	15	38	3	8	2	2	89	72	1	4
CEDROS WARD UNION:										
Cedros Ward	47	51	23	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erin Ward	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59	60	23	10	...	...	...	..	..	...
NAPARIMA WARD UNION:										
North Naparima Ward	12	11	14	13	1	...	67	51	1	1
South Naparima Ward, E. and W.	38	20	20	12	...	1	111	85	...	...
Pointe-a-Pierre Ward	2	6	103	72	1	...	33	29	...	...
Oropuche Ward	7	11	5	5	...	...	46	36	...	...
La Brea Ward	2	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guapo Ward	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	64	51	152	101	2	1	257	201	1	2
WHOLE ISLAND ... Males	816	...	629	..	18	...	583	...	19	...
WHOLE ISLAND ... Females ...	...	797	...	518	...	17	...	442	...	17
WHOLE ISLAND ... Persons	1,613		1,147		35		1,025		36	